



Part I—News Sheet—Pages 1 to 12.

The

LOS ANGELES

Times

XVIITH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 27, 1897.—THREE PARTS: 32 PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS

A MUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Season of Light Opera at Popular Prices.

Beginning Monday Evening, June 28, Saturday Matinee only, the

Columbia Comic Opera Co.

Management of Mr. Jack Hirsh,

CELEBRATED ARTISTS—EFFECTIVE ORCHESTRA—LARGE CHORUS

REPERTOIRE FOR THE FIRST WEEK:

Monday.....SAID PASHA Thursday.....OLIVETTE

Tuesday.....SAID PASHA Friday.....OLIVETTE

Wednesday.....SAID PASHA Saturday.....OLIVETTE

A Good Seat Downstairs 50¢; Upstairs still less.

Seats now on sale—25¢, 50¢, 75¢.

Telephone Main 70.

OPRHEUM—LOS ANGELES SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER

Matinee To-day, Sunday

To any part of house...Mc

Children, any seat...10c

Gallery...10c

12 Week Commencing

Beggars Description arted Artists Ever

Twelve Best and Highest Sal-

rought to the Pacific Coast.

12

BILLY CARTER..

America's Foremost Comedian and Banjoist.

IDA GRAY SCOTT

The Charming Lyric Dramatic Soprano.

DAILY AND HILTON . . .

The Clever Duo—Eccentric Comedy Creators.

The Climax of Aerial Art.

VAUDIS SISTERS

In their thrilling entartainment on the

Revolving Electric Trapeze.

MORTON & ELLIOTT.

Harmonica Wonders, Musical Artists

and Entertainers.

Prices Never Changing—Evening: Reserved seats 25¢ and 50¢; Gallery 10c. Regular

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

THLETIC PARK—

A Baseball Today, 2:30 p. m.

FAMOUS TRILBY TEAM VS. REDONDO.

Direct Wire to the Park, giving result of each inning of the Riverside-Los Angeles Tour-

nament Game at San Bernardino.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—OR HALL OF 1000 COLUMNS,

At Santa Monica, Opposite North Beach

House—Bath-house.

Pleases Everybody.

STRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—

More Baby Ostriches

The Corbett Family. Three Sets of Twins.

Terminal Ry. and Electric Cars pass the Gates

MISCELLANEOUS—

SANTA FE ROUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAN DIEGO EXCURSION.

July 2 and 3. \$3 for the Round Trip. Good for return 30 days.

Redondo Beach Trains:

Leave Downey Avenue.....28:23 a. m. 49:33 a. m.

Leave LaGrande Station.....18:37, 49:45, 51:03 a. m. 1:00, 5:40, 16:15 p. m.

Leave Central Avenue.....18:49, 49:58, 51:15 a. m. 1:13, 5:55, 16:27 p. m.

Daily—Saturday and Sunday only.

Polo Tournament and Band Concert Sunday.

Saturday and Sunday Last Train Leaves the Beach, returning at 8 p. m.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

A THREE-DAY FIESTA,

July 3, 4 and 5, 1897.

\$2.50 for the Round Trip from Los Angeles.

Saturday, 3d—Three excursions from Los Angeles. Grand Illumination and Boats. Naval Battle, Serpentine Water Drill, Eruption of Vesuvius from Sugar Loaf, Entrancing Music.

Sunday, "4th"—Two excursions from Los Angeles. A day of perfect rest at Avalon. The Marine Band concert. The Anglers' Parade.

Monday, 5th—Three Excursions from Los Angeles. Patriotic Exercises, exciting Handicap Race between the Power Launches of Southern California, free for all. Tug-of-War Contests.

\$250 in Prizes. Grand Spanish Barbecue Free, on the

BANNING CO., Agents, 22 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

PORTRAITS—

Enlarged from Old Photographs or Direct from Life

In Sepia or Water Color.

Combination Panels of Children's Pictures in Characteristic Attitudes.

Awarded 12 Medals

Endorsements from the most eminent artistic authorities, including the highest (two gold) medals offered on Photography at any time or place during the World's Fair year, by the World's Fair convention of Photography.

Ostfelder

Studio 220 S. Spring St. Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck Hotel.

GRAND EXCURSION TO DRINK....

CORONADO WATER

July 2nd and 3rd. Good for 30 days. Famous Coronado Water FREE to Guests

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

Make this trip and drink plenty of Coronado Water and you will be happy.

MONEY FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION—

Collect your broken and passe jewelry and silverware and turn them into cash at

SMITH & IRVING'S (Formerly Wm. T. Smith & Co.) GOLD REFINERS AND ASSAYERS, 13 North Main Street—Room 8.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—

EXCURSION TRAINS—Saturday and Sunday—To Alameda Beach, Long Beach, Astbury Park, Terminal Island and San Pedro. Leave First Street Station 8:45 a. m.; 1:30 p. m. daily, 11:30 a. m. Sundays. 8 a. m. train Sunday and 1:30 p. m. Tuesdays—make closest connection to Hermosa for Catalina, and passengers get first choice of steamer accommodations.

\$1000 FOR THE SICK—If we can't kill the microbe of any disease, investigate rigidly. You CAN GET WELL.

Agents wanted. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, 240 Broadway, L. A.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—CHOICE ROSES, CUT FLOWERS and Floral designs. R. F. COLLINS

BLACKBERRIES—RAWBERRIES—RASPBERRIES. ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO., 213—5½ West Second Street. Tel. 386.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, F. Edward Gray, Proprietor, 140 South Spring Street. Tel. Red 1072. Flowers, Floral Designs, Floral Réquisi

GREAT GUNS

Belched Fire in Honor of the Queen.

Naval Review at Spithead Was a Grand Affair.

England's Power on the Ocean Aptly Displayed.

THIRTY MILES OF WARSHIPS

Prince of Wales Reviews the Assembled Fleets.

Vessels Magnificently Illuminated During the Night.

Awful Din Created by Firing All the Guns at Once.

A PROUD DAY FOR THE BRITONS.

Jubilee Festivities Terminating in a Veritable Blaze of Glory—But Grumbling Has Begun—Honors Showered Upon the Americans.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

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PORTSMOUTH (Eng.) June 26.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Honorary Admiral of Fleet, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has just concluded, on behalf of the sovereign of the realm, a review of the ships gathered in her honor. The review itself did not add very much to the picture framed for the spectator this morning, saving always the battle-like roar of great guns, which were enough to make the foreign ships, opposite the British lines, join in a prolonged roar, rising in level as the fire was continued. It was truly awful. Even the certain knowledge that there were no deadly missiles in the guns did not prevent a chill feeling from creeping over many of the civilian spectators.

The foreign ships, however, opened fire on the British lines, joined the cannoneade, and to the superstitions these were from the deep-throated guns of the United States, Russia, France and Germany a note of defiance.

The review, however, was a grand success, and the Queen's golden jubilee, a pageant of splendor, magnificence and beauty, was again put to the fleet to instill into the minds of departing thousands that while the dogs of war were "ready, aye, ready," that after all what the people came out to see was the "triumph of peace and the glory of the Queen."

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

Grandest Naval Exhibition the World Has Ever Seen.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

RYDE (Isle of Wight) June 26.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Honorary Admiral of Fleet, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has just concluded, on behalf of the sovereign of the realm, a review of the ships gathered in her honor. The review itself did not add very much to the picture framed for the spectator this morning, saving always the battle-like roar of great guns, which were enough to make the foreign ships, opposite the British lines, join in a prolonged roar, rising in level as the fire was continued. It was truly awful. Even the certain knowledge that there were no deadly missiles in the guns did not prevent a chill feeling from creeping over many of the civilian spectators.

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The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Admiral H. R. H., the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Capt. H. R. H., the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales, and other royalties, with suites, arrived at Portsmouth at 1 o'clock. The party immediately proceeded to board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in which forty-one years ago Her Majesty inspected the fleet whereupon Her Royal Highness's standard was hoisted.

After luncheon on board, the Victoria and Albert, with the principal royalties, left the harbor for Spithead. She was followed by the yacht Irene, by the Pando, the Carraghe and the Elfin, the admiral's yacht, with Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and after the admiralty yacht, the Wildfire, with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the colonial premiers, followed by the Eldorado carrying the American Ambassador and special envoys, including Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Then came the Danube with members of the House of Lords; the Campania, with members of the House of Commons, and the Fire Queen, the Queen's commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

As the Albert and Victoria was seen approaching the fleet, led by the Renown, and echoed by the foreign vessels present, fired a deafening royal salute of twenty-one guns. Simultaneously, the British ships, which had been manning the ships "ironclads" standing on the ironclads in solid lines around the outer edge and filling the tops, while on vessels of the older type, the yards were quickly dotted. It was very theatrical and interesting. The Victoria and Albert, followed by the other yachts, then steamed through the lines, the sailors heartily cheering and the bands playing "God Save the Queen."

The Victoria and Albert afterward anchored between the Renown and the Ironclad, and immediately the British fleet launched some of the foreign ships, and made for the Victoria and Albert, on the quarter-deck of which the commanding officers were received by the Prince of Wales. This ended the review.

The royal yachts then returned to Portsmouth, but after dinner His Royal Highness and guests came out again to the fleet to witness the illuminations.

GHOSTLY SHIPS.

The Fleet at Spithead Traced in Lines of Living Light.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

RYDE (Isle of Wight) June 26.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The illumination of the fleet at Spithead was one of the most charming sights of a week of delightful spectacles. The night was dark, and the waters of the Solent were quiet. It was ghostly, fantastic, suggestive of fairland, and the world of magic. The brutal grimness of all the enginery of destruction—angry-looking guns, venomous to pass, the veritable teeth of war—was lost in peaceful shadow and softening gloom.

The commander-in-chief of this port, Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B., transposed the scene from the Victoria to the battleship Mars, one of the latest additions to the fleet, and when the tour of the fleet was commenced by the Prince of Wales.

A minute before 9 o'clock the miles of waters showed only such lights as are usually associated with shipping, red and green on port and starboard, while light at mastheads, while light at the ports of passenger craft, with here and there some parti-colored lights that had been lit in private vessels before the time. At 9 o'clock there was a faint glow from the Renown, which had burst into the dark blue, and, breaking into a shower of splendid stars, signalled the lighting up of the fleet. The stick of the rocket had not turned toward the water ere the mighty fleet was suddenly skeletonized in brilliant yellow lights, hulls, smokestacks, spars and cordage being thrown into strong relief. Lines ran in graceful curves along the sweep of the monsters, now ghostly gray in the sudden glare and from bow to stern, over the mast-heads, were garlands of incandescent light, like "jeweled" necklaces hung upon the heads of night.

A minute later they vanished with the suddenness of their appearance, leaving the spectators peering at the place where they had been. Then the darkness was broken again. This time by numberless search-lights which, with unceasing fury, like the eyes of hundred cyclops, pattered the heavens as a checkerboard with radiant hands. Later these "eyes" slowly swept the gathered craft, and the shores beyond, as if seeking something to devour. Then they were all shut up, leaving the darkness more visible than ever.

A pause and the darkness was pierced by hundreds of signal rockets, soaring into the blue with messages of jubilation.

The purpose of this naval exhibition was not to be overlooked, however, and the British fleet, with its prepared strength, was again to be impressed upon the staring thousands.

A signal rocket leaped from the Renown and now there was provided an exhibition of what was to be like it if an immediate attack of battle and cruise should engage at night.

A royal salute of sixty guns was fired from every ship capable of firing it. Great guns and small guns answered each other in one prolonged roar, rising in level as the fire was continued. It was truly awful. Even the certain knowledge that there were no deadly missiles in the guns did not prevent a chill feeling from creeping over many of the civilian spectators.

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short time since. Instead of a commission to investigate the subject and report to Congress an administration bill is to be drawn and presented to Congress next winter.

"There will be ample provision for a safe and elastic credit currency on some plan similar to that employed in Canada or to that recommended in what is known as the Baltimore plan. The gold reserve will be protected as other nations protect their bullion reserves by destroying the endless chain.

"The vexing problem of what to do with the greenbacks will be met fairly and squarely. It is not proposed to retire them summarily, but to gradually convert them into other forms of paper money which will not possess the power of draining the blood, serve whenever exporters or foreign bankers wish to do so. All that is done in this line will be done gradually and in such a way that the country will not notice the change."

KIYI-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON. June 26.—SENATE.—Again today the acting chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Hugh Johnson, recited in the course of his prayer to the advent of prosperity, and thanked God that the long and widespread period of depression was passing away.

The attendance of Senators was meager and as the Tariff Bill was about to be taken up, Mr. Vest called attention to the absence of a quorum. Fifteen minutes were required to secure one.

Mr. Harris of Kansas presented a report on Pacific railroads, agreed to by the Committee on Railroads yesterday. He also presented a report giving the views of himself and Senators Morgan and Rawlins which were not agreed to by the other members of the committee.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who conducted the report, said the situation demanded immediate action by the Senate, as the agreement made by the executive branch relative to the sale of the road on foreclosure at a minimum price, was about to be consummated.

Mr. Morgan announced that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to consider the subject. Mr. Morgan also severely criticized the course of the government authorities.

Newspaper Plant Gutted.

MARSHALLTOWN (Iowa), June 26.—The Times-Republican plant, one of the best equipped newspaper offices in Iowa, was almost completely gutted by fire today. The loss is \$30,000; insurance, \$24,000.

A NOVEL CRAFT.

The Inventor Believes She Will Break All Records.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK. June 26.—A craft which her designer confidently believes will skim the sea at a speed of fifty miles an hour, has just been launched in this city. The boat is the invention of Capt. J. H. Flindt, who began the actual work of construction last Christ-

mas. The Tariff Bill was then taken up. A contest arose over paragraph 1, acids. Mr. Allison asked to restore salicylic acid to the dutiable list. Mr. Vest resisted at considerable length.

An amendment was agreed to, 30 to 20.

At this point an incident with reference to the sugar schedule occurred. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury gave information as to certain sugar refineries. In this letter Mr. Coffey of Louisiana took occasion to complain of statements he had made that the official information furnished by Secretary Carlisle as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a particular refined sugar was inaccurate. The information came from the sugar refiner. His information, he said, had come from a treasury official, who was recognized as the sugar expert. While involving no personal reflections, yet it established that the treasury reports came from sugar refineries either belonging to the trust or under the influence of the trust.

Mr. Lindsey of Kentucky stated he had formerly said that his friend from Kentucky (Carlisle) had necessarily derived this information from the refiners which now appeared to be established.

Mr. Allison caused some amusement by saying his only desire had been to protect the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, from the reflection of the Senators from Kentucky and Louisiana (Lindsey and Coffey). His information was that the Secretary's figures were based on reports from the New York customs experts.

Mr. Coffey declared that any personal reflection was involved, and at length argued that the official figures on which the sugar schedule was based were erroneous, "and on this erroneous basis this whole schedule is predicated."

After this diversion the Senate came back to the detailed consideration of the bill. Mr. White of California said that when coal was taken up he would propose an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on coal used by American steam vessels.

Mr. Allison said this would be acceptable to the Finance Committee, the change having been in contemplation.

The paragraphs relating to bleaching powder again went over at Mr. Spooner's suggestion. The ad valorem coal and dies or colors not specially provided for the ad valorem rate was increased from 25 to 35 per cent, and on all other products of coal tar, not exceeding 15 to 20 per cent. A substitute for paragraph 16 was adopted, making the rates on colloidial oil compounds of pyroxylin, 50 cents, 60 cents and 65 cents, according to grade, the last grade carrying 25 per cent ad valorem in addition.

In paragraph 20, gelatine, glue, isinglass and fish glue the Hollingshead 2½ cents per pound was restored on the grade valued not above 10 cents per pound; the other rates remaining as reported.

In paragraph 28, olive oil, etc., the conversion rate was increased from 35 to 40 cents with a provision on olive oil in bottles, cans, etc., 50 cents per gallon.

There were protests on this change from Messrs. Vest and Jones, and a speech from Mr. Perkins of California (Rep.) on the olive-oil product of California.

Paragraph 47 was changed, making the rates on ochre, etc., crude, ½ cent, powdered, ½ cent; ground in oil, 1½ cents per pound.

In paragraph 74½ a provision was added making arsenic of soda 1½ cents per pound.

While these changes were going on, in his characteristic humorous vein. On soda used in soap, Mr. Vest made an amendment, saying the extent to which it was used by Deacons.

In paragraph 87, vanillin, the duty was changed to 8 cents per ounce.

A new paragraph, 80%, was inserted, via tonquin in Tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, 2½ cents; vanilla beans known as vanilla.

In paragraph 88, clays or earths, the duty relating to clay or kaotin, was changed from \$2 to \$3 per ton.

The House clause on beauxite was restored, and limestone rock asphaltum inserted at 50 cents per ton.

A CLOT ON THE BRAIN.

Senator Pettigrew Suddenly Loses the Power of Speech.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON. June 26.—Senator Clark of Wyoming is arranging a Senate baseball contest to be played when the Tariff Bill is in conference, the proceeds to be given to the charitable institutions of Washington.

Many cases of gross malversation have recently been reported in Japanese commercial circles, the largest being the mysterious disappearance of about 10,000 yen from the funds of the Osaka Alkali Manufacturing Company. The company will be compelled to make good the company's indebtedness and this, says the Yokohama Advertiser, will probably involve many of hem in ruin.

THROUGH A TRESTLE

A PASSENGER TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A DEEP GORGE.

Bridge Supports Had Been Weakened by a Freshet and the Structure Collapsed.

A LONG LIST OF FATALITIES.

THE NUMBER OF DEAD MAY REACH TWENTY-FIVE.

Hardly Any One Escaped Alive or Uninjured—Almost the Entire Train Submerged in a Roaring Torrent.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

KANSAS CITY. June 26.—The St. Louis express of the Wabash road, which left here at 6:20 this evening, plunged through a trestle at Missouri City, Mo., at five minutes after 7 o'clock, carrying down the entire train, with the exception of the rear car. The garage, which a few hours previously, was practically empty, had become a roaring torrent by a tremendous downpour of rain and the structure weak and the list may reach twenty-five. Seven persons are known to be five. There were twenty-five passengers in the chair car and only a few of these are accounted for. In the intense confusion that ensued it became impossible to estimate the dead or wounded. The number of dead is estimated at from nine to twenty-five. The known dead number nine. Their names are:

CHARLES C. COPELAND, St. Louis, conductor of the train.

EDWARD GREIDROF, St. Louis; express and baggageman.

W. O. SMITH of St. Louis; postal clerk.

FRANK W. BRINK of St. Louis; postal clerk.

SAMUEL WINTERS of St. Louis; postal clerk.

W. S. MILLS of St. Louis; postal clerk.

GUS SMITH of St. Louis; brakeman.

C. P. GREASLEY of St. Louis; brakeman.

TRAIN BOY, name unknown.

Following is as complete a list of the injured as can be obtained:

MRS. S. S. PRATHER, Columbia, Mo.; head, shoulders and neck, very badly injured.

ARTELIA PRATHER, Columbia, Mo., 3 years old; head and face cut.

W. R. WILKINSON, Kansas City; shoulders injured and head and face covered with cuts.

MRS. W. H. WILKINSON, Kansas City; right arm broken, head and face cut.

MISS ALICE DARYC, Kansas City; head badly cut, both arms sprained, side injured.

MISS NELLIE MIRRICK of Carrollton; back badly hurt.

MRS. SALLY MATTHEWS, Kansas City; side hurt.

EDWARD LINDON, Holliday, Kan.; head bruised and cut, knee sprained.

DR. SOL GRAY, Prairie Hill, Mo.; right knee, both elbows injured.

J. W. HUFF, Mexico, Mo.; both legs badly bruised.

The bodies of the dead which have been recovered from the wreck are at Missouri City. Those who were very badly injured were left at Missouri City in charge of surgeons from Missouri. All who can be removed will be taken to the company's hospital at Moberly.

Others of the injured and those who escaped were returned to Kansas City in a special train sent down from Randolph and which arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight.

There were twenty-five people in the smoker at the time the crash came.

Only eight could be accounted for after the wreck. It is believed all the others were crushed or drowned. Only the top of the smoker is above the water.

The chair car was crowded. Several who were occupants of this car have not been accounted for.

The train left Kansas City at 6:20 p.m. and was composed of a mail car, express car, smoking car, club sleeper and two coaches for Excelsior Springs. The trestle at which the disaster occurred is about two miles south of Missouri City and is built on a curve. As the train struck the trestle, the framework gave way, the engine and tender passed over safely and the mail and express cars were topped over each falling on the side. The chair car plunged down into the chasm end first and the coach following also went in end first, grinding and crushing the mail and express cars beneath. The front end of the sleeper projector over the chasm, but the rear projector in the rear held up the track.

The accident happened during one of the heaviest rainstorms ever seen in that country. It was accompanied by a terrific roll of thunder and vivid lightning. The elements and the horrible nature of the accident combined to make one of the most terrifying sights imaginable. Before any one could realize what happened the cries of the injured filled the air for help. Some one shouted the wreck was on fire and another shouted that a freight train was following closely. One of the young men in the rear coach sprang off and ran back down the track and with an umbrella flagged a freight train that had come in rear, and the crew of that train hurried down to render aid was.

As soon as Engineer Billy Carlisle realized what had happened he hurried to Missouri City and reported the wreck. A wrench crossed Moberly twenty minutes after the wreck was reported a special train carrying the officials and a score of doctors, left Moberly and arrived in Excelsior Springs at 10:30 p.m. The doctor who had been on the scene of the accident filled the air with his mournful wail until he was stopped by the arrival of the engineer. The doctor then took charge promptly and rendered valuable assistance. The occupants of the smoker who were in the rear end managed to scramble out of the car and escaped although in pretty certain circumstances unable to get out.

The worst damage was done in the chair car. Conductor Copeland had just entered the front door of that coach when it went down. The jolt of the sleeping car behind and the impact of the occupant of the car in a pile down at the front. Chairs went tumbling down along with the people and beneath the mass. Conductor Copeland met his death. A heavy chair struck him and crushed his head, while a score of other people were piled above him. The brakeman and news agent

were in the smoker and went down with it.

"It was the most awful sight I ever saw," said J. J. Kelly of Kelly Bros., Cooperage Company of Kansas City. "I was in the front car going to Excelsior Springs. We were directly behind the engine and we stopped with suddenness that bumped us about a bit. We heard cries and shouts and hurried out in the rain to see what had happened.

In the flesh of lightning we could see the wrecks piled up in the most awful shape while the rage of the storm was foaming and tearing over and through the car. I never saw a more frightful picture. Cries came from all parts of the wreck, and people were climbing and hurrying out of it. Men with blood streaming all over them, clothes glistening, and women with blood piecemeal appeared for help. Everybody

helped as soon as we could see what could be done, but it was something awful. Men were pinned down under great masses of seats, numbers were buried in the mud, and it was unspeakable to get them out, but those who could render assistance did all that was possible. There is no telling how many people are down in that water. It was from six to ten feet deep, and the current was very swift."

I am suspending my story here living near Missouri City perceiving that the flood was weakening the bridge, waited

for several hours in the rain to flag the train, but when the critical moment came he signaled in vain, for the engineer did not see him signal. This was probably due to the terrible downpour of rain at the time the storm began.

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THE KAISER'S FEARS.

HE IS NOT AFRAID OF CHINA OR ANARCHISTS.

But Thinks the United States Will Bear Watching at the Present Juncture.

UNCLE SAM IS TOO AMBITIOUS.

WILLIAM WANTS HIM TO KEEP HANDS OFF CUBA.

Spain and Japan Have not Formed an Alliance—Woodford's Instructions—Insurgents Rob a Stage-Bond Investors.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, June 20.—[Special Cable Letter.] The Spectator publishes a long leading article on Emperor William's remarks as recorded by the Paris correspondent of the Times on Monday last and then cabled to the Associated Press. The correspondent reported a conversation affecting to represent the views of the Emperor in the course of which, speaking of his anxiety as to the future of Europe, he said that he did not fear Chinese ambition or the Anarchists, but he did fear the expansion of one of the great powers and the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the Old World.

The Spectator says: "This is so important that we would give much to know precisely what is in the Kaiser's brain. The Kaiser has displayed at times singular gleams of insight. The facts of the moment appear to justify his enigmatical words. The Americans are exhibiting a tendency to depart from their policy of seclusion and interfere very strongly in the affairs of the Old World."

Continuing the Spectator instances Samoa, Samoa and Hawaii, adding: "And they are apparently going to interfere with Spain in the most peremptory manner. If there is any truth in the account of instructions given to Gen. Woodford, the United States intends to immediately offer an ultimatum to Spain by practically refusing her permission to suppress a revolt in her own dominion. The last event seems to have very badly impressed the Kaiser, and the Emperor's remarks throughout dealt with the peril which it was his object to avert. Does he propose himself to avert American intervention in the affairs of the Old World? If he does, President McKinley must be cautious in his diplomacy, for the German and Spanish fleets combined would be more than a match for any fleet America could produce, without an effort which would tax the resources of the Union, not in money, but in ships and sailors. The Union is irresistible unless ashore, and Cuba would be a poor reward for a great and dangerous sea war. It is not clear.

In that Germany has not a motive for such an alliance, for the United States, with Monroeism, is nearly as much in the way of the powers desiring to expand as Great Britain. Overcrowded Europe finds that the foreign policy of the United States debars them from colonizing South America with surplus population. But, the natural place for Germany is in South Brazil and now that the government is in a position to direct the tide of emigrants west, we should not be surprised to see the already powerful colony suddenly and amazingly enlarged.

WOODFORD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

HAVANA, June 26.—La Lucha, commenting upon the appointment of Gen. Stewart Woodford to be United States Minister to Madrid, says the report that Gen. Woodford carried with him some important documents from President McKinley to Spain has caused a certain amount of excitement as indicating the possibility of direct or indirect intervention in Cuba upon the part of the United States.

The editorial attack of the Imparador of Madrid upon this son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General here, charging the young man with being implicated in the premature publication of his father's report of the results of the investigation into the death of Dr. Ruiz, is refuted by the Havana correspondent of the News, which published the report. He was written a letter to the La Lucha, denying most emphatically that any advance copy was obtained from either Gen. Lee, his son, or from any employee of the United States consulate in Havana.

INSURGENTS ROB A STAGE.

HAVANA, June 26, (via Key West).—A stage coach bound from Havana for San José de las Lajas, a near-by settlement, was stopped on the road by a large band of insurgents, who killed with their machetes the eight coaches who were escorting the coach, six guerrillas, one Spanish officer, a driver, a carpenter and three other passengers, who attempted to save their lives by flight. The only occupants of the coach who were not killed by the insurgents were a woman and a child. The insurgents carried off a considerable amount of private booty, \$17,000 worth of medicine and \$300 in cash. They also secured a convoy consisting of two carts laden with provisions and supplies.

Gen. Weyler has liberated fourteen women and children who had been taken prisoners in an insurgent camp.

La Lucha has a dispatch from Tunas stating that in the last engagement between the Spanish forces and the insurgents under Gen. Gomez, the horse ridden by Gomez was shot under him.

PURCHASES OF CUBAN BONDS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Herald says: "John Jacob Astor has purchased one of the thousand-dollar \$ per cent. gold bonds of the republic of Cuba, which were issued last April. Dr. W. Sewall Webster purchased one of the five-hundred-dollar 6 per cent. bonds. These bonds are offered at 50 per cent. of face value, and fall due ten years after the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces.

PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Spaniards Say It Has Ended, but It Has Not.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TACOMA, June 26.—A proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands declaring the rebellion at an end, and announcing that Spanish rule has been re-established in all parts of the island. The proclamation calls for humane treatment of surrendered or captured rebels, but no attention, it is said, is paid to that part of the order.

The Philippine rebellion has not ended. A large band of insurgents who left Cavite have reached the neighborhood of Manila, and on May 18 were within an hour's drive of the capital. This was after Commander-in-Chief Riviera had published his latest pronouncement, declaring the rebellion ended, and offering a pardon to the insurgents.

Last Yokohama papers received today print a letter written in the rebel camp at Balingupan, near Manila, on May 18. The writer asserts that during the campaign he and the rebels had lost 4700 men killed and mortally wounded. The rebels started with but nine efficient guns, while now they have about 10,000 captured Mauser and Remington rifles. Three important towns had just risen, one in Tampakan, and one in the Isla de Negros.

SPAIN AND JAPAN.

MADRID, June 26.—A report that has been circulated to the effect that an alliance had been formed between the governments of Spain and Japan for the purpose of resisting interference by the United States in Cuba and the annexation by that government of the Hawaiian Islands, is denied in official circles.

A MONTH OF SUICIDES.

BRIDES AND ROSES DO NOT HAVE A MONOPOLY.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

And Americans Did Much Toward Making It So.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, June 26.—[Special Cable Letter.] The Britons' colossal pageant, one of the greatest the world has ever seen, has been completed without a contretemps to mar its success. This has been an anxious week for those in authority, but the whole scheme for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was largely planned, carefully carried out, and has been a triumph for the management and an object lesson in the art for the hosts of guests.

It is an open secret that the Prince of Wales was among the hardest workers. Not a single step of importance was taken without his approval, and much of the praiseworthy work done is directly due to his initiative. A notable exception to this state of affairs was the religious service outside of St. Paul's Cathedral, which was the Queen's idea. When it was suggested that it filled the officials with dismay and disaster was feared as a result of the rush of sight-seers into that narrow neck of London; but courage and resource accomplished the Queen's wishes and task without causing the hosts, numbering a couple of million people, within that exceedingly limited space, and amid scenes of extraordinary excitement, was carried out in a marvelous manner, thanks to the skill of the police and their strategy in preventing the possibility of rushes, and also to the admirable demeanor of the crowd.

Unqualified and generous approval of the festivities has been bestowed by the press and people of all nations and communities. The disposition of the whole world to share the happiness and extend it has caused the liveliest satisfaction and added to the general rejoicing. The naval review was a fitting termination of the week's entertainment.

A pleasant feature of the week was the Americans' complete success. The United States special embassy was easily the most prominent and most honored throughout the celebrations by all, almost needless to add that Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, is equally gratified. He and the rest of the regular embassy have done all in their power to insure Mr. Reid's success.

The feeling in the press is indicated by the editorial that "Standard of Friday," which said: "It would be most ungracious omission to fail to offer sincere thanks to all foreign countries that have participated in the jubilee. They have added materially to the pleasure of the Queen and her people by their new and forgotten kindness. So far as the Americans are concerned, we believe they are almost as pleased and proud as though the jubilee were their own."

In short, nothing is too good for the Americans in London today. The British are thoroughly pleased with the way the Americans have conducted themselves.

Starting today for a seventy days' cruise in Iceland, North Cape, Sweden, Norway and Russia. Although a veteran of the late war, and living in the United States since he was 21 years old, the Department of State refused to give him a passport.

Dr. Bishop was born at Algonquin in Ottawa, and went to Mississippi when 21 years old. He received a special commission and engaged in military life under Gen. Howard. When Mississippi was readmitted to the Union, Dr. Bishop, like many others, took the oath of allegiance, subsequently became postmaster under this government and held State and local offices. Believing his service under Gen. Howard practically made him a citizen, he neglected to take out naturalization papers.

Four weeks ago he decided upon this trip to Russia, but delayed until the other day to apply for a passport. He made out his certificate of identification and sent it to Washington. Yesterday the Department of State notified him that as he had failed to become a naturalized citizen, it was impossible for the Secretary to give him credentials. He then telephoned his war and official records to the capital, but the answer came back that while it was a novel case, and admitting the doctor was entitled to a passport, the Department of State could not legally give it to him.

Dr. Bishop then hastened to the British consulate, and had a personal interview with Consul-General Sanderson. The latter said he had no authority in the matter, the doctor would have to apply for recognition to the State Department at Ottawa, where he was born.

QUEEN'S NEW YACHT.

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Liners.

**FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.**

**FOR SALE—
HOMSEEKERS! INVESTORS!
SPECULATORS!**

**WE ARE OFFERING THE VERY BEST
BUYS IN THE CITY TODAY!**

PRICES CUT IN HALF!

100—FINE BUILDING LOTS—100

IN THE EIGHTH-ST. TRACT.

fronting on Eighth, Ninth, Enterprise and George sts., but a short distance from P. Company's Arcade. Depot, L. & N. R. Co. also have land and the principal manufacturers of the city: only 2 blocks east of Central ave., car line, 10 minutes from Second and Spring sts.; houses being built on the tract and more to be started next week. This property leads the list of desirable class—\$100 per foot, frontage from \$1,000 to \$200, only small payment down, balance in monthly installments.

Here is an opportunity to get fine, large lots close to the greatest manufacturing and business interests of the city at remarkably low prices and on easy payments.

**DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT THESE LOTS
TODAY!**

**AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING CLOSE-IN LOTS
AT HALF THEIR VALUE!**

—Apply to—

EASTON, ELDREDGE & CO.,

121 S. BROADWAY,

or at office on the property.

27

**FOR SALE—
For sale—2 lots on Nob Hill, immediately north of Westlake Park only \$750.**

For sale—60—frontage on Ingram st., just west of Lucas ave.; easy terms; price \$1100.

For sale—Nice, comfortable home on W. 12th st., room lot; price \$1750.

(1) For sale—Beautiful residence on Alvarado st., 3 rooms, modern conveniences, corner lot; price \$2500.

(4) For sale—House and lot, Gladys ave., Wolfskill tract; 7 rooms; lot and a half; rented to good tenants; easy terms; price \$1800.

For sale—25 acres at Lamanda Park; surrounding property is being sold for \$200 per acre. We offer this good property for \$120 per acre, on easy terms.

We are now prepared to offer to intending purchasers the best and largest number of desirable improved city properties ranging from \$500 and upwards; also vacant lots from \$100 and upward.

We have a large list of good ranches for sale, and can, undoubtedly, satisfy any party desiring to purchase real estate either in the city or country.

**PACIFIC LAND AND MINING CO.,
125 S. Broadway.**

Tel. main 209.

\$3600—FOR SALE—9 ACRES PLANTED TO lemons, close to city limits on the west; price \$3600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

\$5000—FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ADJOINING the city on the south, all in fruit and berries; good water-right and the finest kind of soil; price only \$5000—part cash, balance long time; there is a snap. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

+\$40—FOR SALE—26 ACRES BEST KIND of lemon orchard in the city; 100% alfalfa, etc.; must sell to prevent forced closure of mortgage; located east of the city in artesian belt; price for a few days only; \$4000 across the river, \$5000 across the river, \$5000 cash, balance any terms you want; will loan cash buyer of lot money to build a house; \$100 per month. Address F. box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

+\$40—FOR SALE—10 ACRES, THE FIN-est lemon orchard in the State, in the most desirable locality possible; absolutely frost-free, and all other conditions favorable; good water-right; 100% alfalfa; 100% alfalfa and other improvements; trees all in bearing; price \$5000, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

+\$40—FOR SALE—44 ACRES; 36 ACRES set to fruit in full bearing; will produce \$2000 this year; price \$5000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

+\$40—FOR SALE—44 ACRES, ABOUT 10 miles from the city: 36 acres in choice fruits in bearing; will produce \$2000 this year; price \$5000 cash, balance to suit. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

+\$500—FOR SALE—ON THE INSTALLMENT plan—lot on Ceres ave., in the West Side st. tract; price \$500—\$100 cash, balance \$10 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
BASSET & SMITH, First and Temple.**

425—Short st. near Santa Fe depot.

430—Crocker, close to Fifth, or 2 lots together, \$1250.

+\$1200—lot on Wolfskill ave., near Fifth; ½ acre.

+\$750—Elmwood, 40x10 to alley.

+\$400—3 lots, corner Spring and Mesquit.

+\$400—Fifth ave., near Fifth.

+\$500—Belmont ave., near Temple.

+\$50—Main and Maple.

+\$50—12th and New Stouts.

+\$50—Maple near 11th, 50x15 to alley.

+\$50—Sanite near Washington.

+\$50—the best lot, Winfield near Burling-ton.

+\$150—San Pedro, st. near, eighth.

+\$40—S.E. cor. 23d and San Pedro.

27 **G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.**

+\$5 feet on Pico near Vernon, only \$300.

50 feet lot on Burlington ave., between Ninth and Tenth, want offer.

+\$5x15 east front on Beacon, close to Ninth; cheaped lot in this choice locality; \$100.

75 feet on Westlake ave., near Maryland, very fine.

HILTON WHITAKER,
123 W. Second st.

+\$50—Sixth and Seventh st.,

which is \$30 a foot, and it is worth \$50 a foot today.

+\$50 each if sold in a body, 5 lots on Crocker st., but Fourth and Sixth; street graded, sewer and sidewalk.

30TH ST. SNAP.

+\$50—Large lot, clean side near Grand.

WILDE & STRONG,
228 W. Fourth st.

27

**FOR SALE—
Burlington ave., near First, 10x50.**

10x50—between 17 and 18th, \$300.

10x50—each lot in a body, 5 lots on Crocker st., but Fourth and Sixth; street graded, sewer and sidewalk.

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Liners

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — A NEW HIGH-GRADE Sterling bicycle never used. For horse and buggy. Inquire 221 REQUENA ST. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — ORGAN, COST \$65, for cow, bicycle, large horse, or what have you? Address G, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — WANT COVERED RIG one or two seats, for horse or Santa Monica. Address F, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — HIGH-GRADE WHEEL for diamond or jewelry; what have you got? Address G, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD FAMILY DRIVING horse, perfectly fit for harnessman's wheel. Call or address 801 E. FIRST. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — CUSTOM TAILORING for high-grade "90" or "75" wheel horse? or team? Address SAMSON 1862, First. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — FIRE PLANE FOR room and board; excellent opportunity. Address H, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — A ROLL-TOP OAK desk to exchange for typewriter; will pay difference. 216 WILCOX AVE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — GOLD WATCHES AND CHAIN, for men, for women, or anything. 447 S. BROADWAY, room 11. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — LADY'S HIGH-GRADE Wheel for light buggy. R. W. PIERCE, Plaza Hotel, 600 N. Main. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — BICYCLE FOR SET Encyclopedia Britannica or typewriter. ROOM 232, Stowell Block. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD HORSE, BUGGY and harness, what have you? 360 S. J. ADAMS, 235 S. Broadway. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — NICE NEW SEWING machine for camera and kodak combined. Call at 725 S. HOPE ST. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD WORK MAKE FOR ALL. NO. CAL. FURNITURE CO., 326-329 S. Main st. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — SHETLAND PONY FOR good wheel or cash on time. Address A. THOMAS, 918 BLAINE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO PAIR OF IM-SMART Stockings. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — LADY'S LIGHT WHEEL for light buggy. R. W. PIERCE, Plaza Bazaar, 600 N. Main. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD BICYCLE FOR sale, or trade for good, trusty horse. 222 ALPINE AVE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — A BUGGY HORSE FOR lady's bicycle. Call at 415 S. EUCLID AVE., Pasadena. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — 2 CHICAGO LOTS FOR Angeles. Address F, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR EXCHANGE — BULL JERSEY CALF for chickens. Address F, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 27

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A property that has earned \$125,000 in the last 9 years for sale for \$100,000; splendid opportunity for a syndicate; will stand full investigation. Address V, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 27

A
RARE
CHANCE—

A property that has earned \$125,000 in the last 9 years for sale for \$100,000; splendid opportunity for a syndicate; will stand full investigation. Address V, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 27

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED grocery business in this city; stock and fixtures from \$2500 to \$5000; cash about \$2000 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 27

\$6000 FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED grocery business, fine, well-located, doing a strictly cash trade; about \$30,000 a year at good profits; expenses low; stock and fixtures will run from \$2000 to \$3000; good trade. Address F, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 27

\$275 FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND IN THIS city, centrally located and paying well; this is a corner, and where permanent and popular business can be had. Address H. P. ERNST, 130 S. Broadway. 27

#1200 FOR SALE—BAKERY AND confectionery business in this city, paying well; price \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 27

#1600 FOR SALE—AN UNDERSUPPLIED confectionery and bakery business, well located, good trade; good profits; asking \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 27

#1200 FOR SALE—BAKERY AND confectionery business in this city, paying well; price \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 27

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED confectionery business, fine, well-located, H. P. ERNST, 130 S. Broadway. 27

For sale—\$500; good trade; good profits; asking \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 27

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FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABL

FOR ANNEXATION.

SENATOR BULLA WANTS TO WELCOME THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Tells Some of His Reasons—A Strong Defense in Time of War—Some Objections Combated—Sugar, Kauakas and Tropical Isles.

Senator Bulla favors the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He has given considerable thought to the question, and yesterday he stated some of the considerations which seem to him to weigh for and against the annexation policy.

"I have been so busy as a member of the Code Commission during the recent agitation of the Hawaiian question," he said, "that I did not feel qualified to say anything concerning annexation; still I have definite ideas upon the subject, and if you think that any one is interested in knowing my opinion, I can see no reason why I should not give it."

"What do you think of the present government's government?"

"If I could feel assured that the present government could be permanently maintained, I should be opposed to annexation of the islands to the United States; but it seems clear to me,

from all of the facts connected with the formation of the present government and from the peculiar conditions existing on the islands as to population, immigration, ownership of land, etc., that the republic now in existence cannot hope to maintain itself as an independent government, and that if it fails to maintain itself to the United States they will certainly be secured by some other power in the near future.

"If this assumption is correct, the islands, but shall we annex the islands, or permit some other nation to do so?"

"To this question I can hardly conceive that there could be more than one answer. I understand the situation these islands to be, that they are located about 2000 miles from San Francisco and about 3500 miles from Japan. It is well understood that this latter ambitious nation would be very much pleased to have the opportunity which now exists to add to her dominions, and there is more than a supposition that Great Britain also would not be at all averse to increasing her colonial possession by the addition of the Hawaiian Islands."

"What would be the result of that?"

"If either of these nations should secure possession of the islands it would seem to a civilian that they would prove of immeasurable advantage to it be a world power. They could be utilized by either of these nations as a basis of supplies bringing them many thousands of miles nearer to our coast than they could otherwise be, and would enable them to send their warships to the coast of California long before any foreign country arrive from the East. If a naval encounter should take place it would enable them to run into port for repairs, reinforcements or supplies in about one-third of the time which would be required if they were compelled to go to the mainland."

"Of course if the islands were in our possession it would be necessary for us to fortify them and maintain a garrison, but every argument that can be advanced in favor of their ownership by any other nation would be strongly in favor of their annexation to our country. With those islands in possession of any foreign country at war with our government, the additional defenses necessary for the protection of our western coast

would more than offset any cost of maintaining a garrison upon the islands, while from their ports our war vessels could scour the seas to the great disadvantage of any power in conflict with our government."

"Many people object to assuming the Hawaiian independence. What do you think of that?"

"The amount of independence, which I believe, is estimated at \$4,000,000, and which we would have to assume if the treaty is carried out, is too small to demand annexation. The exports from the island for one year are nearly double that amount, and those who deprecate the outlay need not be referred to the purchase of Alaska, which in about a quarter of a century has paid for itself many times over, notwithstanding the doubtful prediction at the time that Secretary Seward negotiated its purchase from the Russian government."

"How about sugar?"

"I confess I am unable to understand how the annexation of the islands could unfavorably affect the sugar interests of our State, as every pound of sugar now grown in the islands enters our ports free of duty, given to those who have a monopoly of that business the very great advantages of the islands, and that now exist upon the islands, and which would be radically changed for the better if they should become a territory of the United States."

"Neither do I fear the results of taking into our government a population such as is now existing upon the islands. The total population, I believe, is estimated at a little over 100,000, nearly one-half, or about 40,000 of whom, are natives, and while it is true that the latter are not the most highly-civilized beings upon the face of the earth, I remember having heard during the former agitation of the question of annexation, that about two-thirds of the natives are able to read and write, a showing in favor of their intelligence which I venture to say is unequalled by any European country. The language, should be Germany, England or France. Their habits of life may be simple, and in many respects undesirable, but any class which in the comparatively short time that has been remaining for the civilization of the Kauakas shows such a degree of intellectual capacity and development, cannot be more undesirable than the flood of ignorant immigration from European countries which has poured its polluted stream into the United States for many years, numbers vast in excess of the entire population of the Hawaiian Islands. The 30,000 or 40,000 Chinese and Japanese upon the islands would need to give us but small concern. We have passed through an experience which has taught us how to deal with these people, and cannot assume that the intelligence and statesmanship of the American people would be inadequate to deal with that problem. Comparatively few of those people would care to come to our mainland"; but, even if every individual on the islands should leave them, they could not be speedily absorbed with far less detriment to our people and our institutions than results from the hordes of immigrants from other lands."

"Will it affect our foreign policy hereafter?"

"There is no great danger in the alleged departure from the Monroe doctrine. This phase of the question seems to be a great bugaboo in the minds of some people, who seek by raising the cry of 'Jingoes' to conceal their real motives. As an American citizen living in country and glorying in her achievements in the past and her possibilities in the future, I can but regret the increasing disposition on the part of many good people, to denounce as a 'Jingo' any one who possesses a little more than the average degree of con-

fidence in and love for his country. Time was when the eloquence of our Fourth of July orators was commended by the people, but of late years so many of our youth have been stricken with Anglomania, and other foreign diseases, that it is no longer considered good form to make even a screw or twist the lion's tail. We should not forget that under the old dispensation we twice mastered the greatest and proudest nation on earth, and I believe it will be a sorry day for us and our country when we become ashamed of our own skin in whatever form it is exhibited. Even Jingoes

"Certainly the Monroe doctrine would compel us to prevent the absorption of the islands by any other power, and which would be more consistent with our policy as a patriotic—to become involved in a war to preserve another government, or to make that government a part of our own, and defend it as such?"

"And even though annexation should be a slight departure from the Monroe doctrine, we are not at all ready to depart from the doctrine of our forefathers in the matter of immigration to our country of the ignorant and pauper classes from other lands?"

"I yield to no one in my admiration for those brilliant minds that conceived and carried into operation the present form of government, but even those great men possessed the limitations of humanity, and could not look into the future and realize the conditions of today."

"Do you approve of an imperializing policy?"

"I am not in favor of unlimited extension of our territory but I believe that the manifest destiny of our country is to include within its borders the whole of North America, and I further believe that for us to refuse to accept these rich tropical isles, lying as they do in the pathway of a rapidly-developing commerce, and one which is destined to increase beyond the comprehension of those now living, would be a mistake which we would realize all too forcibly in the near future, and from which our country might suffer beyond all computation."

Grand Army Entertainment.

One of those occasions the old veterans enjoy so well was given last night at McDonald Hall by Bartlett-Legan Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, in the shape of a reunion of the members of the order in the city, together with several Western Regiments, Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. and kindred organizations. Previous to the rendering of the programme the Veteran's Drum Corps lent spirit to the occasion by playing their liveliest march along. F. A. Werth, commander of the Bartlett-Legan Post, was master of ceremonies, and the following programme was rendered: Call to order and introductory remarks, C. F. Derby; singing, "America" and "Marching Through Georgia" by the audience; George A. Hough; song, "Battle Cry of Freedom"; audience, solo, "The Arrow"; Nellie Gray, for an encore, address, "How It Feels to Be Whipped"; At the juncture refreshments were announced and while the assembly repaired to the banquet room, the Veteran's Drum Corps rendered patriotic airs. A social following interspersed with stories, songs and music. The audience was large and much enjoyed by the veterans and their friends present.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES

On Southern Pacific, round trip for one and one-third, one and one-fifth, and one fare, according to distance. Tickets sold July 4, 5, good returning until July 6.

HE WAS HUNG FOR THIRTY DAYS

Because he did not buy a \$75 lot of the Beaudry Estate, room 17, 217 New High street.

RECEIVERSHIP ENDED.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CEASES TO EXIST.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company Takes Its Place—Los Angeles the Headquarters of the System—The Officers—Receiver Smith's Plans.

The receivership of the Atlantic and Pacific will end at midnight on Wednesday, June 30, and Los Angeles will become the western terminus of the new Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company. The headquarters of all the western railways of the company will be established in Los Angeles.

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The fourth circular announces that John J. Byrne holding the office of auditor of the Southern California Railway, C. E. Cray is appointed to that office with headquarters at Los Angeles, after July 1. This circular is dated at Los Angeles, July 1. Mr. Byrne resigns the auditorship to be president of the passenger agent of the Santa Fe Pacific Company. The circular is signed by General Manager Nevin. All these circulars have been approved by President Ripley of the Santa Fe.

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The fifth circular, dated at Los Angeles, June 26, bears the signature of Receiver C. W. Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Certainly the Monroe doctrine would compel us to prevent the absorption of the islands by any other power, and which would be more consistent with our policy as a patriotic—to become involved in a war to preserve another government, or to make that government a part of our own, and defend it as such?"

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"I am not in favor of unlimited extension of our territory but I believe that the manifest destiny of our country is to include within its borders the whole of North America, and I further believe that for us to refuse to accept these rich tropical isles, lying as they do in the pathway of a rapidly-developing commerce, and one which is destined to increase beyond the comprehension of those now living, would be a mistake which we would realize all too forcibly in the near future, and from which our country might suffer beyond all computation."

Grand Army Entertainment.

One of those occasions the old veterans enjoy so well was given last night at McDonald Hall by Bartlett-Legan Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, in the shape of a reunion of the members of the order in the city, together with several Western Regiments, Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R. and kindred organizations. Previous to the rendering of the programme the Veteran's Drum Corps lent spirit to the occasion by playing their liveliest march along. F. A. Werth, commander of the Bartlett-Legan Post, was master of ceremonies, and the following programme was rendered: Call to order and introductory remarks, C. F. Derby; singing, "America" and "Marching Through Georgia" by the audience; George A. Hough; song, "Battle Cry of Freedom"; audience, solo, "The Arrow"; Nellie Gray, for an encore, address, "How It Feels to Be Whipped"; At the juncture refreshments were announced and while the assembly repaired to the banquet room, the Veteran's Drum Corps rendered patriotic airs. A social following interspersed with stories, songs and music. The audience was large and much enjoyed by the veterans and their friends present.

The seventh circular, dated at Los Angeles, July 3, bears the signature of Receiver C. W. Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Certainly the Monroe doctrine would compel us to prevent the absorption of the islands by any other power, and which would be more consistent with our policy as a patriotic—to become involved in a war to preserve another government, or to make that government a part of our own, and defend it as such?"

"And even though annexation should be a slight departure from the Monroe doctrine, we are not at all ready

to depart from the doctrine of our forefathers in the matter of immigration to our country of the ignorant and pauper classes from other lands?"

"I yield to no one in my admiration for those brilliant minds that conceived and carried into operation the present form of government, but even those great men possessed the limitations of humanity, and could not look into the future and realize the conditions of today."

"Do you approve of an imperializing policy?"

"I am not in favor of unlimited extension of our territory but I believe that the manifest destiny of our country is to include within its borders the whole of North America, and I further believe that for us to refuse to accept these rich tropical isles, lying as they do in the pathway of a rapidly-developing commerce, and one which is destined to increase beyond the comprehension of those now living, would be a mistake which we would realize all too forcibly in the near future, and from which our country might suffer beyond all computation."

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The eighth circular, dated at Los Angeles, July 4, bears the signature of Receiver C. W. Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific.

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to depart from the doctrine of our forefathers in the matter of immigration to our country of the ignorant and pauper classes from other lands?"

council of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, was sent from Palomar Parlor of this city.

Judge W. A. Ryan of Los Angeles is in San Diego to remain over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pittillo are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Wall and daughter of Ventura.

George E. Errol of Quincy, Ill., is spending a few days in the valley.

PASADENA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Updegraff de-lightfully entertained another party of young people at their residence on Columbia street, Thursday evening. This was the second of a series of three "phonograph parties." Some of the revelations made by this wonderful machine of secrets previously confided to the stars were decidedly amazing. The favored ones were the Misses Hubbard, Dowdworth, Lillian Dowdworth, Cloud, Libby, Daggett, Dobbins, Mrs. Winslow, Messrs. Fife, Fisher, Daggett, Macomber, Rowan, Bruce and Stiles.

Miss Grace E. Wright has gone to the mountains for an outing.

Mrs. Nellie Williams entertained a number of her friends at her home on Second and Mulholland streets Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. White left Thursday for San Francisco, where they will remain several months before returning to England.

The pupils of the Southwest Institute gave a very creditable entertainment Saturday evening for the school paper. The programme consisted of music, recitations and a series of tab-leaux.

Mrs. Jerry Tolles is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Vorhis of Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Edwards are enjoying a vacation in their yacht, anchored off Ballast Point.

The Winter Card Club's progressive dinner last Monday evening was a pronounced success.

RIVERSIDE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Scarborough entertained a number of friends on Thursday evening. It was a decidedly English gathering, the guests almost all excepting the subjects or furnishers of the evening's amusement.

An elegant supper was served, at which the Queen's health was drunk and all present joined in singing "God Save the Queen." Dancing followed. Those present included Mmes. Gilliland, Bettner, Caley, Dari-ing, Bettner, West, Pedley; Misses Gil-liand, Grace Gilliland, Dickinson, Hot-ton, Hewitson, Hawthorne; Messrs. A. H. Jones, R. J. Bettner, E. P. Caley, F. D. Darling, J. P. Dorn, W. W. E. Pedley, F. E. Godfrey, H. McK. Harrison, Dr. J. Hewitson, F. J. Hall, Dickson and Hurst.

The wedding of Harry Easton of Riverside and Miss May Pixley of San Jacinto took place yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Church at San Jacinto. The bride was gowned in white brocaded silk and carried white rose buds. Her maid of honor, Miss Edith Easton, was gowned in cream-white hemmed lace.

C. L. Emerson assisted as best man.

The marriage of Lewis A. Brundige and Miss Susie R. Bougan was celebrated at 1 o'clock last Tuesday at the home of the bride's parents on East Sixth street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Sampson, a close friend of the bride's family.

The rooms were decorated with flowers, and a number of the friends of the bride and groom were present to witness the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Brundige left that afternoon for Pasadena, where a reception will be given them at the home of Mr. Brundige's uncle.

A large number of the friends of the bride and groom were at the depot to see them off, and a shower of rice accompanied the marriage benediction.

Mr. and Mrs. Brundige will be at home on Saturday at their residence on East Fourth street.

Miss Florence Ekin entertained her Sunday school class and several mem-bers of the Interdenominational Christian En-deavor Society at her home on Catalina avenue last night, being assisted by Miss Atwater. Games were played, refreshments served, and a general good time enjoyed by the young folks. Those present were Misses Bertha Holmes, Greta Hassett, Josie Johnson, Mabel Lucy Atwater and Nettie Spotts.

Masters Jack Cunningham, Ray Mitch-ell, Frank Spotts, Chalmers Fessenden, Frank Cundiff, Guy Moore, Ned Saw-yer, Geraldine, Ned Peck, Fred Wilcox, Fred Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Russell gave a luncheon Thursday to a few of the intimate associates of Miss Mabel Moody, a sister of Mrs. Russell, who was one of her guests for some weeks.

The table was spread under the cypress trees in front of the cottage. The guests were: Misses Sophronia and Olive LaRue, Helen and Juanita Tress-ler, Anna Rice, May Heller, Bessie Cul-kin, Mabel Sylvester and May Fountain. The gathering was in the nature of a farewell to Miss Moody, who will depart on Tuesday for her home in Oakland. She will be accom-pañied by Mr. Russell.

SANTA MONICA.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lester are expected to ar-rive at Miramar in a few days from San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks of Los Angeles will be at the Hotel Arcadia for a short time.

Mrs. Arcadia B. de Baker and her niece, Miss Ysidora Scott, will take possession of their Ocean-avenue cot-tage next week.

The Misses Mabel Davison, Florence Longfellow and Kate Smith left on Friday for Los Angeles, where they will re-main during the greater portion of the summer.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin and her son Peter of San Francisco are at the Hotel Arcadia.

Miss Neta Lawrence of San Fran-cisco is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Jackson of Oregon avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coe of Hill-boro, Ill., old-time friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Robinson, are in Santa Monica for a short visit.

The marriage of Mabel Letitia Tuttle of this city and T. C. Williams of Dra-goon, Ariz., will be solemnized in Los Angeles Tuesday, July 29.

Mrs. E. T. Smith of Berkeley is the mother of Mr. George B. Miller, who gave a surprise party by a number of young people Tuesday evening. Those present were: Misses Davison, Langley, Smith, Winifred Bassell, Helen Bassett, May Daley, Mmes. Webb, Gary, Cundiff and Messrs. Mc-Cann, Frank Burns, Cyril Call, M. Roth Miles, Hamlin and Nelson.

Col. Baldwinage and family, accom-pañied by his two granddaughters, the Misses Hamlin, have arrived at their Southern cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. LaFetra have gone to Long Beach for the summer.

Miss Pearl Harrison of Los Angeles is spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Potter.

J. H. Adams and family are spend-ing the summer at Santa Monica.

Reeves accompanied Miss Zuleika Guiberson to her home in Ventura county last week, and will remain as her guest for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pittillo are en-joying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Wall and daughter of Ventura.

George E. Errol of Quincy, Ill., is spending a few days in the valley.

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Rabel Springs Monday, the party be-ing chaperoned by Mrs. W. P. Craft. The luncheon was enjoyed on the lawn about A. G. Kendall's home in San Bern-ardino.

J. J. Paul entertained a num-ber of friends at tea Wednesday afternoons.

Mrs. O. Z. Hubbell will spend the summer at Santa Monica and return to Indiana in the fall.

LONG BEACH.

Mrs. J. M. Waldron and daughter of Denver, Colo., are guests of Mrs. Harry Barnholder.

Miss Anna Lynn left yesterday for a week's visit with Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Lunt of Millard's Cabin.

Miss Helen Wooster of Los Angeles is spending a few days at the beach.

Mr. Warnock and daughter of Chicago are among the visitors at the beach.

Rev. James A. White and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Beck of Chicago, who have rented the Esperanza cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Northup of Los Angeles are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ross.

Mr. Fultz and family of Riverside are occupying a cottage on Third street.

SAN PEDRO.

The Rev. J. R. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Hason visited San Pedro on Tuesday, as the guest of Dr. R. W. Hill. Rev. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Hill's father, Gen. D. C. Hill, were old friends and neighbors at Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. J. H. Davidson spent several days of the past week visiting friends in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cline, accom-pañied by their little son, paid this city a flying visit from Los Angeles last week.

Miss May Beyers of Ventura, who has been visiting friends here for several days, returned to her home on Wednesday.

SOLDERS' HOME.

Gov. and Mrs. J. G. Rowland on Wednesday entertained a party at luncheon at which they were assisted by the officers' ladies of the home.

Medmen:

F. J. Henderson, F. K. Upham, Durline, H. E. Hasse, G. B. Burton.

C. M. Anderson, T. J. Henderson.

J. G. Rowland.

Capt. H. G. Burton, Lieut. E. C. Van Dyke, G. B. Patrick, Charles Weiser.

Gov. Rowland expects to leave with his family for their new home in Leavenworth sometime in early July.

Miss E. B. McCullough and son Ronald of San Francisco are guests, for the summer, of Mrs. McCullough's parents, Prof. and Mrs. F. Elser.

VENTURA.

Mrs. H. R. McDonald and Miss Rosa Roth are sojourning at Matilija Springs.

Ex-Senator Orr has returned home from the springs.

Miss Wood, who has been visiting friends in the Ojai, has returned home to Los Angeles.

The W.C.T.U. of Ventura will give an old-fashioned celebration on the plaza on the Fourth of July. There will be patriotic songs and recitations by Sunday-schools, reading of Declaration of Independence, and a basket dinner.

Ventura Parlor, N.D.G.W., has received and accepted an invitation to attend the Santa Barbara celebration in a body, and will be given a position in the parade.

MONROVIA.

The congregations of the Episcopal churches at Monrovia, Duarate and Sierra Madre had a joint picnic Thurs-day at the Balboa ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sedwick, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Patterson, Mrs. C. M. Parker, Dr. Charles A. Briggs, Misses Elva S. Smith, Imelda Brooks, Annie Brooks, Annie Wood, Ella Wood, Earl Peck, Mrs. F. Brown, Fred Wilcox, Fred Wales.

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PERSONALS.

W. H. Bryan of Redlands is at the Van Nuys.

B. C. Samuels of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

T. E. Sharkey of New York is at the Hollenbeck.

Cave J. Coutts of Aliterra Rancho is at the Hollenbeck.

S. A. Barnett, San Bernardino, is a Hotel Ramona guest.

W. P. Gulic, Riverside, is registered at the Hotel Ramona.

C. H. Hobart of Redlands is regis-tered at the Hollenbeck.

H. W. Davis of Detroit is a recent arrival at the Hollenbeck.

W. A. Smith, Vermont, is a late arrival at the Hotel Ramona.

W. H. Norton, Wilmington Del., has located at the Hotel Ramona.

Miss Clara M. Gardner of Albu-querque is a guest at the Van Nuys.

Edith Parrish of San Bernardino is a recent arrival at the Van Nuys.

Arthur G. Munro, wife and family of Riverside are guests at the Hollenbeck.

L. P. Lowe of Pasadena arrived at the Hollenbeck last night from Phoenix.

City Briefs.

WANT TO BE EXCUSED.
Business Men Do not Like to Serve
as Jurors on Lottery Cases.
Six jurors were secured yesterday
for the trial of Ah Yeng, seller of Chi-
nese lottery tickets.

The prosecutors of this class of of-
fenders, who were so much divided over
the conviction of Ah Lucy on Tuesday
last, have met with a serious setback in
the disqualification of business men
to serve as jurors. The men whom it is
most desirable to secure are the ones
who complain most at being forced to
leave their business to try what they
deem party cases. All manner of ex-
cuses are made by them when ap-
proached by the officer serving the ve-
nire, and even when under examination
in court as to their qualifications to
sit as trial jurors they give responses
to the questions which force the court
to let them off.

Great talkers require great subjects
to produce their best efforts. The more
ample justification for the amount of
larceny in Desmond's stock of sum-
mer hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, neck-
wear, etc., etc. What he shows would
suffice to fill a volume, and all in one
continued strain of praise, applause,
approvals, and congratulations.
The greatest extravagance is failure to
do your buying at the right time and
place. The right place is "Desmond's,"
No. 141 South Spring street, Bryson
Block; special hat sale; straw, soft and
stiff, again this week.

Bargains in silk belts, with sterling
silver buckles, have reduced all our
silk belts to 50 cents; our \$1.50 silk
belts to 55 cents; our \$2 belts to \$1; on
all higher-priced silk belts the prices
are marked less than half-of their
value; no engraving at these prices; all
the styles are new, and go out
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The wheel riders learned some time
ago that what a bicycle can do on the
track with a good rider on it does not
necessarily make that make of wheel
and better than another, and the
dear old "Penny Farthing" is gone out
of style again this week.

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Clocks for the beach, Catalina or the
mountains, we have a good stock
alarm clock just as you want; we
want them for one year; price 75
cents. Montgomery Bros., Jewelers,
120-122 North Spring street.

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The Arend Grand Orchestra will
play during meal hours at the Natick
dining parlors tonight. Our chicken
dinners are unequalled in the city. Give
us your meals 25 cents; 108 West
First street.

The graduating exercises of Wood-
bury Business College will be held at
Normal School Hall on Monday even-
ing, June 28. The public is cordially
invited. No reserved seats. All seats
free.

For rent, fine offices in the Schu-
macher Block, No. 107 North Spring
street. Apply to P. F. Schumacher,
German-American Savings Bank.

Hear famous lecture Sunday 7:30 p.m.
m. Simpson Tabernacle, by Judge Mc-
Nutt, formerly of Indiana. "The Trial
of Christ" from a jurist's standpoint.

Linen-mesh underwear at Desmond's,
No. 141 South Spring street; also "Dun-
dale" silk, stuff and straw hats.

Recent sale of picture-frame
mouldings at Elliott's, 421 South Spring
street.

Krege & Bresce, funeral directors,
Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. Main
245.

Special sale—Border free with 5¢
and 7¢ cent wallpaper. Walter, 218 W. 6th.
This week, wood handle bars, \$1.30
at Avery Cyclery, 410 S. Broadway.

Wine and music at Nadeau Cafe to-
night; with this a 50-cent dinner.

Music and a chicken dinner at the
Natick from 4:45 to 7:30 tonight.

David Walk preaches today in the
Church of Christ, Eighth street, near
Central avenue.

The election of teachers for the en-
suing year for the State Normal School
is scheduled for next Wednesday even-
ing.

Mal. Bringle of the Salvation Army
will arrive here from New York next
Sunday and will speak in the evening
in Simpson Tabernacle.

There are undelivered telegrams at
the Western Union telegraph office for
N. D. Burlingham, Charles M. Joys,
Mrs. A. E. Payne, I. O. Smith,

"on-a-hand Society" of the
Presbyterian Church in Alhambra
spent Thursday, June 24, with their
former pastor, Rev. A. A. Dinsmore.

The graduating exercises of the
Woodbury Business College will be held
at the Assembly Hall of the State
Normal School on Monday evening,
June 28.

Chung, a Chinese vegetable
peddler, fell from a moving car on the
corner of Main and Jefferson streets
yesterday afternoon and broke his left
arm above the elbow.

The Chamber of Commerce is con-
sidering the offer of a free rate from
the Southern Pacific on a mixed carload
of lumbos and sugar for the Christian
Endeavor Convention at San Fran-
cisco.

A special train for Santa Barbara
will leave the Southern Pacific's Arcade
depot at 6 o'clock the morning of
July 5, returning to leave Santa Bar-
bara at 1 o'clock the morning of
the 6th.

Mrs. R. C. Ingram entertained the
members of Columbia Circle, No. 24,
Ladies of the G.A.R., at her home on
Commercial street last evening. A
number of veterans from the Soldiers'
Home were also present.

The Native Sons are making elaborate
preparations for the coming celebra-
tion of Admission day. It is intended
that this celebration shall
eclipse anything in the form of a cele-
bration that has ever been held in
Southern California.

The graduating exercises of the Pass
Society were held in the Methodist
Church on Hill Street. The program
Prof. J. B. Millard delivered an
address and Miss Collins read an es-
say. In the evening a reception was
given in honor of the graduating class
by the pupils of the eighth grade, at
Mrs. Warner's.

At the last regular meeting of the
Y.M.C.A. Lyceum the following of-
ficers were elected for the ensuing
term: President, A. Strubel; vice-president,
Mr. Watson; treasurer, Herbert Smith;
representative, L. C. Bryant; secretary,
Theodore Svartson; critic, Mr. Ne-
son; chairman Programme Committee,
F. J. Svartson; sergeant-at-arms,
Mr. Robertson.

Licensed to Wed.
Lloyd William Gregg, a native of
California, aged 25, and Minnie Var-
ney, a native of Nebraska, aged 22;
both residents of Lankershim.

COVINA.
Several Substantial Buildings Being
Erected—Heavy Orange Crop.

COVINA, June 26.—(Regular Corre-
spondence) J. R. Hodges has already
begun the work of rebuilding his
burned business block, and it will be
a better structure than the old one.

The A.O.U.W. building is rapidly
growing toward completion, and will
be one of the most substantial build-
ings in town.

The Fay Fruit Company has decided
to open a packing-house here in time
to handle the next crop of oranges.

The orange trees are setting uncom-
monly heavy this year, and there is
every indication that Covina will re-
cord a big gain in shipments over any
previous year.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

DEXTER SAMSON, 122 S. Spring St.
Special attention paid to embalming and
shipping bodies east. Phone, main 611.

Z. L. Parmelee Co.

232 South Spring Street

REFRIGERATORS.

The best hardwood dry air
refrigerators from \$7.00 up.

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XVII. YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1897.

3 Parts—32 Pages.

Part II—Pages 13-22.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Summer Cuts

Are our year-round cuts
the same always. You are sure of the lowest prices
here. You are sure of courteous treatment here.
You are sure of the best qualities here. You are
safe here.

The Great French Freckle Ointment, guaranteed, 50c.

Fountain Hot Water Syringes or Bottles regular 2 qt.....40c
line 3 qt.....45c
4 qt.....50c
Others Ask.

Fountain Hot Water Syringes or Bottles guaranteed 2 qt.....75c
for 1 year 3 qt.....85c
4 qt.....90c
Others Ask.

PERFUMES.

Paine's Celery Compound.....60c
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....60c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....60c
Pinkham's Compound.....60c

Wizard Oil35c
Scott's Emulsion60c
Ozonisation75c
Mellin's Food60c and 85c
Malted Milk40c and 75c
McBurney's Kidney and B. Cure.....85c
Garfield Tea30c
Hostetter's Bitters75c
Mennen's Talcum Powder.....15c
Manicure Scissors, Files, Buffer's,
at cut rates.

Prescriptions Properly Prepared. A special feature of this store. Scrupulous care in drug qualities and in dispensing. With our well-known low prices has given us the largest prescription business in this section. You are safe at this store.

Thomas' Drug Co.

Cut-Rate Druggists,

Corner Temple and Spring Streets.



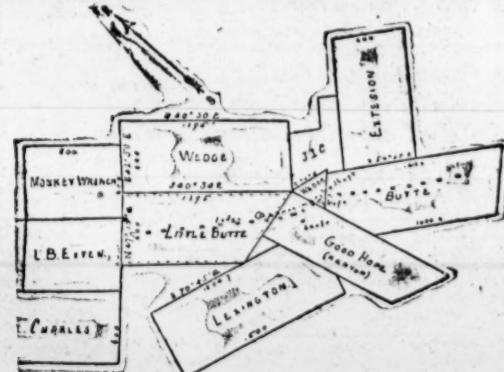
Sure to follow the use of

Hospital Tonic.

A PURE EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS.

It is a palatable Food, Beverage and Medicine. Beware of imitations. See that every bottle has a label bearing picture of nurse.

RANDSBURG GOLD FIELDS.



THE LITTLE BUTTE MINING AND MILLING CO.

Own the property adjoining the Wedge and Kenyon Mines, in which the recent rich strike has been made of \$10,000,000. This wonderfully rich ledge runs through the Little Butte. 10,000 shares Little Butte Treasury Stock for sale at 25c per share, fully paid, for development purposes. This stock will certainly reach par within a short time. Lots of 50 shares and up. A small investment here may bring a fortune. Call or address

LITTLE BUTTE MINING AND MILLING CO.
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404 S. BROADWAY

New and Second-hand DESKS.

The most salable desks on the market.

Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Office Tables and Chairs.

Largest house of its kind in Southern California.

I. T. MARTIN,

531-533 S. Spring St.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S NIECE

A VISIT TO MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON AT HER WASHINGTON HOME.

Stories of Herself and Her Career—How She Entertained the Prince of Wales—Her Ideas of President Buchanan.

Buchanan's White House Expenses.

Queen Victoria Forty Years Ago—How Eugenie Impressed Harriet Lane. Buchanan's Papers and What are to be Done With Them—His Letters to His Niece—His Love Affair.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1897.

LIVING within a few blocks of the White House, so near it that the strains of the Marine Band at the President's receptions can almost be heard within her parlors, is a woman who forty years ago was one of the most popular mistresses of the Executive Mansion, has ever had. Forty years ago she was known as the most beautiful, the most intelligent and most accomplished woman of the United States. The beaux of the army and navy then bowed down to her; diplomats from a dozen foreign courts strove together for her smiles; statesmen famous for their eloquence and wit repeated her bon mots, and the American people without regard to party admired and worshipped her. Today this woman is intellectually as bright as she was then, and physically she seems almost as young as she was when she presided over the White House. Her luxuriant mass of golden hair has, it is true, been turned to frosty silver by the brush of time, but the blue of her eyes is still clear, the roses of her complexion still bloom, and the wrinkles of withered old age have yet to come.

I wish I could show you President Buchanan's niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, as I saw her in her Washington home this week. Her form is as straight as it was when she held the position of "First lady of the land," and were it not for her white hair you would take her to be in the prime of middle age. She is also young in soul. The long pathway of her life has often been marred with bitter sorrow. First her uncle, then her husband and her children, one by one, have passed away. But she has not allowed her troubles to sour her, and she keeps abreast with the spirit of the times. She is in sympathy with the world of today, and, although she is in her sixties, she is still one of the queens of Washington society.

HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME.

Mrs. Johnston is a woman of means. Her Washington home is a large house, made of cream-colored brick, situated on the corner of Eighteenth and I streets, in the most fashionable part of the capital. In the same block is the mansion in which Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Whitney, Cameron, and George W. McCrary successively lived, and all about are the houses of distinguished men and women. Mrs. Johnston's home is beautifully furnished. It contains mementoes of

their chief, can never be effaced from my memory.

"I venture to ask you at the same time to remember me kindly to Miss Lane, and believe me, dear Mr. Buchanan, yours."

"ALBERT EDWARD."

The Prince of Wales visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. He was at the time in his twentieth year, and Miss Lane could not have been much older. She was a member of the mistress of the White House, and the week in which the Prince spent there must have been one of the fullest weeks of that eventful

to his expenses. It cost him much more than his salary to live when he was Minister to England. The salary of the Minister of 1891 was in the neighborhood of \$90,000, plus a slight addition for traveling expenses between London and the United States. Mrs. Johnston tells me that Mr. Buchanan paid almost his whole salary for his house rent, and that she understood that it required all his personal income in addition to meet his expenses. He appreciated the dignity of the British mission, and knew that in order to do efficient work his social expenditures must be great. He was one of the few ministers whom we have sent to London who was popular with both the English and the people here at home. The rigid code of official honor, Mrs. Johnston says, was kept by Buchanan throughout his life. He devoted the most of his years to politics and statesmanship. He held many official positions, and never made a cent out of politics. All of his fortune was accumulated at the law before he began his political career, and he was so clean-handed as to have always been above suspicion.

HOW BUCHANAN REALLY LOOKED

There are a number of fine portraits of President Buchanan in Mrs. Johnston's home. Among other she showed me a beautiful miniature painted by a famous artist when Mr. Buchanan was in his prime. It represents a face such as I have never seen, man that is stiff and stately figures shown in the ordinary engravings. In it the complexion of the President is rosy, his eyes are as blue as the summer skies, and his face is full of kindness and soul.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN NOT A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston almost worships the memory of her uncle. She says the world of today does not know

same time of much good advice to the young girl as to her conduct. Here, for instance, is an extract from one written at about the time Harriet Lane entered the temple:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1842.—My Dear Harriet: Your letter afforded me very great pleasure. There is no wish nearer my heart than that you should become an amiable and intelligent woman, and I am resolved to do all you still continue at the head of your class. You can render yourself very dear to me by your conduct, and I anticipate with pleasure the months which, I trust in Heaven, we will pass together after the adjournment of Congress. I expect to be in Lancastor for a week or ten days about the first of August, when I hope to see you in good health and receive favorable reports of your behavior.

"Believe me to be your affectionate uncle. May Heaven bless you."

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Here is another letter, whitened about a year later.

"LANCASTER, March 20, 1842.—My Dear Harriet: It is one of the first desires of my heart that you should become an amiable and good girl. Education is important, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the proper government of the heart and temper. How all your friends and relatives would love you—how proud and happy I should be to acknowledge and rejoice could I say she is kind in heart, amiable in temper and behaves in such a manner as to secure the affection and esteem of all around her. I now cherish the hope that ere long this may be the case."

"What a long list of studies you are engaged upon. The number would seem too great for any common intellect, but it would seem that you manage them all without difficulty."

"At the last session a wager was made that not a person at the table could name all the muses, and the wager was won. Had you been one of the company the result would doubtless have been different. I presume that you are a good judge of literature, and that you will be greatly interested in your studies. Attend diligently to your studies, but above all govern your heart and your conduct. . . . Most affectionately,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S PAPERS

Mrs. Johnston says that President Buchanan's papers are to be given over to the Philadelphia Historical Society. This decision has been reached during the past few weeks, and within a short time a vast amount of valuable historical material will be accessible to the public.

There was no man more careful of his papers than Mr. Buchanan. He never destroyed a letter, and at his death there were boxes upon boxes of correspondence packed away in his house at Wheatlands, near Lancaster. His correspondence covered a wide range. There was hardly a character in this country or in the world who was not represented in some time in communication. His letters to Miss Lane covered every variety of subject, and could they have been saved and published they would have made a most interesting volume.

When President Buchanan left Washington during the last session a wager was made that not a person at the table could name all the muses, and the wager was won. Had you been one of the company the result would doubtless have been different. I presume that you are a good judge of literature, and that you will be greatly interested in your studies. Attend diligently to your studies, but above all govern your heart and your conduct. . . . Most affectionately,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LOVE AFFAIR.

It was owing to a mistake that some of the most interesting papers connected with Mr. Buchanan's career were burned by his executors. These papers relating to his love affair.

The full story of the matter was, it is believed, told in the package of papers, but when he had originally made it up he had written upon it a line stating that it should be burned without being opened. Afterwards he gave directions to his biographer that the package be opened and the truth as to this tragic episode of his career be told in the story of his life. When the executors found the package they burned it before they realized what Mr. Buchanan had said to his biographer about it. The only thing that can be said definitely concerning the matter is that when Mr. Buchanan was a young man practicing law in Lancaster he fell in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of Robert Coleman, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place. After a time he became engaged to her, and the young lady wrote a letter breaking off the engagement. Soon after writing it he went to Philadelphia for a short visit, and during his stay there died. The lover's quarrel had not been made up, and Buchanan mourned the loss of his beloved heart until the day of his death. He wrote a beautiful obituary notice of Miss Coleman for the Lancaster newspaper and a letter to her father publishing in Ticknor's Life, which shows how great the loss was just before his death, he referred again to the matter, showing that he still felt deeply concerning it and that the truth would be told after his death.

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City Briefs.

WANT TO BE EXCUSED.
Business Men Do not Like to Serve as Jurors on Lottery Cases.
Six jurors were secured yesterday for the trial of Ah Yeng, seller of Chinese lottery tickets.

The prosecutors of this class of offenders, who were so much elated over the conviction of Ah Lucy on Tuesday last, have met with a serious setback in the disinclination of business men to serve as jurors. The men whom it is deemed wise to secure are the ones who complain most at being called to leave their business to try what they deem petty cases. All manner of excuses are made by them when approached by the officer serving the venire and even when under examination in court as to their qualifications to sit as trial jurors they give responses to the questions which force the court to let them off.

Unless business men show a greater willingness to co-operate with the police in the handling of these cases, there will be no end of delay and trouble before those now on the docket are disposed of.

STRUCK BY A STREET CAR.

Fallbrook Woman Thrown From a Buggy and Badly Bruised.

Mrs. Maggie Minear of Fallbrook was taken to the Receiving Hospital yesterday suffering from a badly bruised back and shoulder. She was in a buggy riding North Main street with her husband when, at a point opposite the Vickery Block, the vehicle was struck by a Downey avenue car. Mrs. Minear was thrown from her seat and fell heavily to the ground. At the hospital it was ascertained that, while no bones were broken, her injuries are such that she will be unable to leave her bed for at least a week. Mr. Minear escaped injury.

DEATH RECORD.

PITTMAN—Charles E. Pittman, beloved husband of Louisa C. Pittman and father of Pearl Pittman, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. D. Schieck, youngest son of Mr. A. Pittman, son of F. W. Pittman and Mrs. Lizzie Pittman Sergent, aged 42 years 8 months 23 days.

Funeral Sunday at 3 p.m. from Odd Fellows hall, 14th and North Main street. Interment at Rosedale. Friends invited.

SUMMERS—In this city, June 23, 1897, Miss Lena Summers.

The interment took place at Rosedale Cemetery, Friday afternoon, June 25.

FORST—At Savannah, Los Angeles county, Cal., Joseph Andrew Forst, beloved husband of Mrs. Anna Forst, and Mrs. J. Christina H. and Joseph L. June 26, 1897, aged 56 years 11 months and 23 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, June 27, at 2 p.m. from his late residence at Savannah. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHREIBER—In this city, June 25, 1897, at Hospital, Anton Schreiber, aged 51 years.

The funeral was held at Kregel & Bresce's parlors Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HUNT—At his late residence, No. 1045 West Washington street, June 26, 1897, Thomas A. Hunt, aged 49 years.

Funeral will be held at his late residence at Savannah. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHREIBER—In this city, June 25, 1897, at Hospital, Anton Schreiber, aged 51 years.

The funeral was held at Kregel & Bresce's parlors Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BROADBURY—In this city, June 26, 1897, Dottie D. Broadbrey, beloved daughter of the parlors of Robert L. Garrett & Co., No. 209 North Main street. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

Columbus, Kan., papers please copy

L.O.O.P.—ATTENTION!

Members of America Lodge, No. 385, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at their hall, No. 105½ North Spring street, at 2 p.m. sharp, Sunday, June 27, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, F. H. Cunningham.

Noble Grand.

PATRONS of The Times, old and new, who pay one year in advance, \$8, for the daily, may have a photograph enlarged and framed in a handsome frame without extra charge. Samples of enlarged pictures and frames may be seen in the Times subscription department. Times Building, this city, or at the Times' branch offices in Pasadena, Long Beach, San Pedro, San Bernardino, Riverside, Pomona, Redlands, Santa Barbara and Azusa.

MISTER CAPTAIN, STOP THE SHIP, Want one of those beauteous estates lots on an improved street, and only ten minutes' walk from Spring, for \$500. Room 17, 217 New High street

MAJ. BRENGLE of the Salvation Army will arrive here from New York next Sunday and will speak in the evening at Simpson Tabernacle.

There are telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for N. D. Burlingame, Charles M. Joys, Mrs. A. E. Payne, I. O. Smith.

The "Lend-a-Hand Society" of the Presbyterian Church of Alhambra spent Thursday, June 24, with their former pastor, Rev. A. A. Dinsmore.

The graduating exercises of the Washington Business College will be held at the Assembly Hall of the State Normal School on Monday evening, June 28.

Wong Chung, a Chinese vegetable peddler, fell from a moving car at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets yesterday afternoon and broke his left arm.

The Chamber of Commerce is considering the offer of a free rate from the Southern Pacific on a mixed carload of lemons and sugar for the Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco.

A special train for Santa Barbara will leave the Southern Pacific's Arcade depot at 12 o'clock this morning of July 5, returning to leave Santa Barbara at 1 o'clock the morning of the 6th.

Mrs. R. C. Ingram entertained the members of the Columbia Circle, No. 24, of the Y. W. C. A. at her home on Columbia street last evening. A number of veterans from the Soldiers' Home were also present.

The Native Sons are making elaborate preparations for the coming celebration of Admission day. It is intended that this celebration shall supersede all this in the form of a celebration that has ever been held in Southern California.

The graduating exercises of the Pass School were held in the Methodist Church at Hollywood Thursday evening. Prof. J. B. Millard delivered an address, and Mr. Collins read an essay. In the evening a reception was given in honor of the graduating class by the pupils of the eighth grade, at Mrs. Warnikes.

At the last regular meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Lyceum the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, A. Strobel; vice-president, Mr. Alderson; secretary, Mr. Watson; treasurer, Herbert Smith; reporter, L. A. Swan; lyceum attorney, Theodore Syvertson; critic, Mr. Nelson; chairman Programme Committee, F. J. Syvertson; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Robertson.

Licensed to Wed.

Lloyd William Gregg, a native of California, aged 25, and Minnie Varnay, a native of Nebraska, aged 22, both residents of Lankershim.

COVINA.

Several Substantial Buildings Being Erected—Heavy Orange Crop.

COVINA, June 26.—[Results Correspondence.] J. R. Howes has already begun the work of rebuilding his burned business block, and it will be a better structure than the old one.

The A.O.U.W. building is rapidly growing toward completion, and will be one of the most substantial buildings in town.

The Fay Fruit Company has decided to build a packing-house here in time to handle the next crop of oranges.

The orange trees are setting unusually heavy this year, and there is every indication that Covina will record a big gain in shipments over any previous year.

The good week's record for the Hoffmann—One-mile open by Harry Cromwell; one and two-mile special by J. Bruce Pittlado at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee races, Santa Monica, on the 22d; one and five-mile by Fred Ross at Knightsbridge, with a separation of one and two-mile handicap by Ed Ledbetter at the Blue Ribbon meet, Athletic Park, on 26th. The wheel may not make the rider, but the Hoffman helps wonderfully. Williamson Bros., 327 North Spring street, Ridgway, Calif., California.

Great talkers require great subjects to produce their best efforts. There's ample justification for any amount of language in Desmond's stock of summer hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, neckwear, etc., etc., etc. What shows well and suits a volume, and all in one sustained strain of praise, applause, approval, and approbation. The most dangerous extravagance is failure to do your buying at the right time and place. The right place is "Desmond's," No. 14 South Spring street, Bryson Block; special hat sale; straw, soft and stiff, again this week.

Bargains in silk belts, with sterling silver buckles; we have reduced all our \$1 silk belts to 50 cents; our \$1.50 silk belts to 75 cents; our \$2 belts to \$1; all higher silk belts, etc., etc., etc. We are marked less than one-half of their value; no engraving at these prices; all the styles are good; we are going out of silk belts. Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 120-122 North Spring street.

The wheel riders learned some time ago that a good rider on it does not necessarily make that make of wheel any better than any other. One thing dead sure, we can show you in five minutes that our \$75 Envoy and Fleetwing is equal to the best 100-wheel in this city; call and be convinced. Avery Cycle, 106 South Broadway.

Clothes for the beach, Catalina, will be good; just what you want; we warrant them for one year; price, 75 cents. Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 120-122 North Spring street.

The wheel riders learned some time ago that a good rider on it does not necessarily make that make of wheel any better than any other. One thing dead sure, we can show you in five minutes that our \$75 Envoy and Fleetwing is equal to the best 100-wheel in this city; call and be convinced. Avery Cycle, 106 South Broadway.

Clothes for the beach, Catalina, will be good; just what you want; we warrant them for one year; price, 75 cents. Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 120-122 North Spring street.

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Clothes for the beach, Catalina, will be good; just what you want; we warrant them for one year; price, 75 cents. Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 120-122 North Spring street.

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Pictures, Sketches

Literature Poetry.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1897.

XVII YEAR.

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Gentle Londoner, 81 size 35c
Eau de Quinine, Pinaud, 81 size 65c
Eau de Quinine, Pinaud, 80c size 35c
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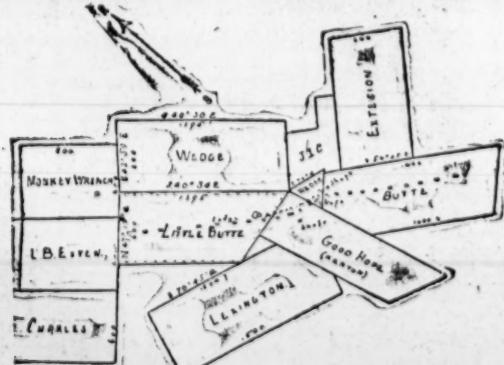
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PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S NIECE

A VISIT TO MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON AT HER WASHINGTON HOME.

Stories of Herself and Her Career—How She Entertained the Prince of Wales—Her Ideas of President Buchanan.

Buchanan's White House Expenses.

Queen Victoria Forty Years Ago—How Eugenie Impressed Harriet Lane. Buchanan's Papers and What are to Be Done With Them—His Letters to His Niece—His Love Affair.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1897.

LIVING within a few blocks of the White House, so near it that the strains of the Marine Band at the President's receptions can almost be heard within her parlors, is a woman who forty years ago was one of the most popular mistresses of the Executive Mansion had ever had. Forty years ago she was known as the most beautiful, the most intelligent, and most accomplished woman of the United States. The beaux of the army and navy then bowed down to her; diplomats from a dozen foreign courts strove together for her smiles; statesmen famous for their eloquence and wit repeated her bon mots, and the American people without regard to party admired and worshipped her. Today this woman is intellectually as bright as she was then, and physically she seems almost as young as she was when she presided over the White House. Her luxuriant mass of golden hair has, it is true, been turned to frosted silver by the brush of time, but the blue of her eyes is still clear, the roses of her complexion still bloom, and the wrinkles of withered old age have yet to come.

I wish I could show you President Buchanan's niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, as I saw her in her Washington home this week. Her form is a straight and stately woman, and the portrait of "First lady of the land" were it not for her white hair you would take her to be in the prime of middle age. She is also young in soul. The long pathway of her life has often been marked with bitter sorrow. First her uncle, then her husband, and then even her son have passed away. But she has not allowed her troubles to sour her, and she keeps abreast with the spirit of the times. She is in sympathy with the world of today, and, although she is in her sixties, she is still one of the queens of Washington society.

HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME.

Mrs. Johnston is a woman of means. Her Washington home is a large house, made of green-colored brick, situated on the corner of Eighteenth and I streets, in the most fashionable part of the capital. In the same block is the mansion in which Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Whitney and Postmaster-General Wanamaker successively lived, and all about are the houses of distinguished men and women. Mrs. Johnston's home is beautifully furnished. It contains mementoes be longing to the Treasury Department.

to his expenses. It cost him much more than his salary to live when he was Minister to England. The salary of the Minister at that time was in the neighborhood of \$9000, with a slight addition for traveling expenses between London and the United States. Mrs. Johnston tells me that Mr. Buchanan kept almost his whole salary for his house rent, and that she understood that it required all his private income in addition to meet his expenses. He appreciated the dignity of the British mission and did what he could in order to do efficient work his social expenditures must be great. He was one of the few ministers whom we have sent to London who was popular both with the English and the people here at home. This rigid code of official honor, however, was kept by Buchanan throughout his life. He devoted the most of his years to politics and statesmanship. He held many official positions, and yet he never made a cent out of politics. All of his fortune was his political career, and he was so clean-handed as to have always been above suspicion. My Heaven bless you.

Believe me to be your affectionate uncle.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Here is another letter, written about a year later.

"LAWRENCE, March 20, 1842.—My

Dear Mary. Your letter afforded me very great pleasure. There is no wish nearer my heart than that you should become an amiable and intelligent woman and I am rejoiced to learn that you still continue at the head of your class. You can render yourself attractive to many young men, and I anticipate with pleasure the months which, I trust in Heaven, we will pass together after the adjournment of Congress. I expect to be in Lancaster for a week or ten days about the first of April, when I hope to see you in good health and receive favorable reports of your behavior.

Believe me to be your affectionate uncle.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Here are a number of fine portraits of President Buchanan in Mrs. Johnston's home. Among other she showed me a beautiful miniature painted by a famous artist when Mr. Buchanan was in his prime. It represents a face much handsomer and more human than the stiff and stately figures shown in the ordinary engravings of the President. In the eyes of the President it is, his eyes are as blue as the summer skies, and his face is full of kindness and soul.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN NOT A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston almost worships the memory of her uncle. She says the world of today does not know



HARRIET LANE'S WASHINGTON HOME IN 1897.

period of her life. She says herself that the visit of the Prince was a most joyous one. He came here on an English man-of-war, accompanied by a large suite. The Prince and his suite all stayed with the President at the White House. The time was one round of receptions, dinners, and amusements. Every evening, with one exception, President Buchanan gave a dinner to different guests, and were invited to meet the Prince and Miss Lane also gave an invited reception, introducing His Royal Highness to the society of the Capital. At the dinners and suppers given by the Prince, who was Lord Lyons, gave a dinner at the legation, at which Miss Lane and the President attended. One of the features of the occasion was an excursion to Mt. Vernon, in which the party went on the dispatch boat. Harriet Lane, one of the revenue cutters belonging to the Treasury Department.

him, and that history has not done justice to his abilities. She describes vivid words the troublous times of his administration, when the North and the South were being torn apart, and when one by one the Presidents saw the friends who had promised to uphold him leaving Congress to engage in the sessions and plots to destroy the government. The year before tear of that time was such that it ultimately caused his death. Mrs. Johnston thinks her uncle was the only one of the then great public men who realized what the results of the war would be in the way of property and life, and that he was the only one who appreciated how imminent war was. President Buchanan, she says, did all that he could to prevent secession. He strove to harmonize and to hold back the South, and he saw that his efforts were vain. He was true to his country, and his friends, and his country, and the fact that he could not save his country from war killed him. He was throughout in spirit and in deed a friend of the people, never wavering for a moment in his loyalty to his country. Mrs. Johnston asks whether her uncle had much desire to be President. She replied that at an earlier point in his political career he probably had such an ambition, but that when he saw the direction toward which parties were tending, and the growing feeling between the sections, he shrank from it. When he was Minister to England he wrote many letters protesting against the use of his name as a candidate, but in spite of his protests he was made the nominee.

EXPERIENCES WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AND EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Mrs. Johnston has in her home here many mementoes of her stay in England while her uncle was Minister. She attracted, you know, more attention, perhaps, than any other American girl who has ever been presented at the Court of St. James. She was made much by Queen Victoria, and as the niece of Mr. Buchanan she took the place which was given to the wife of the Minister's wife. She has today the pictures of the Queen and the royal family which the Prince of Wales gave to her on her departure from England to America. These pictures represent the Queen and the Empress as they knew them. Her Majesty was a very beautiful woman. She was most charming in her manners and was every inch a queen. During her stay Miss Lane met Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and the Empress Eugenie, who then paid a visit to London. The Empress impressed Miss Lane as being elegant and graceful, but as not having the dignity nor regal look of Queen Victoria. Miss Lane met at this time all of the distinguished people of England. Disraeli, who was then the author of opposition, did not impress her so much as others, and Gladstone seems to have made no special impression upon her mind. During her visit to Oxford College that institution conferred the degree of doctor of civil laws upon Mr. Buchanan and Alfred Tennyson. The Queen, too, was there.

HOW PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TRAINED HIS NIECE.

The relations of President Buchanan and his niece were more like those of a father and daughter than an uncle and niece. Miss Lane's parents had died when she was little more than a baby, and James Buchanan was both father and mother to her. He was fond of children and delighted in having his niece's friends around him. He enjoyed young people at the White House, and although he was a bachelor, his administration was, socially, the gayest one we have ever had. Mr. Buchanan was very careful in the bringing up of Miss Lane. He directed her education, sending her to school at Lancaster, where she studied at a private school at Charlestow, and then to the Georgetown Convent. He wrote regularly to her during her school days. His letters were full of news and gossip and fun, and at the



HARRIET LANE AS MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE (NOW FIRST PUBLISHED).

BUCHANAN'S IDEA OF PRESIDENTIAL EXPENSES.

It was in talking about the Prince of Wales's visit that Mrs. Johnston gave me some interesting information as to how her uncle regarded Presidential expenses. He was one of the most conscientious Presidents we have ever had, and was scrupulously careful that none of his personal expenses should be paid by the government. The bill connected with the Prince of Wales's visit to Washington were settled by Buchanan, and the cost of the trip to Mt. Vernon was privately arranged for between him and Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of State. The President of Congress was not asked for a cent, and the fuel which was used for the revenue cutter for that day was paid for by the President. President Buchanan never thought of planning hunting excursions and vacation tours for himself on government vessels, as our Presidents have done of late years. During his stay in the White House he entertained to me by the American people and by you as

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Part II—Pages 13-22.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Lay Sermons.

DO WE often stop to consider what is embodied in the thought of freedom for us as God's children? It means a great deal and is of vast import. The world has never measured all that is embraced in Christ's words when He says: "If ye continue in my word then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Free from what? Free from the bondage of sin. Free to partake of everlasting life. Free to become heirs of all things, and to fulfill the great purposes for which life was given us.

What men want is the freedom to make the most of themselves and to use all of their powers in God's service. Phillips Brooks once said, "The purpose and result of freedom is service. The freedom of a man simply consists in the larger opportunity to be and to do all that God makes him in his creation capable of being and doing, then certainly if man has been created to serve it is only by the entrance into service, by the acceptance of that life of service for which God has given man the capacity that he enters into the fullness of his freedom and becomes the liberated child of God."

And how great and grand is that life of freedom, which serving God brings, for it lifts us up into the very presence of God and makes us co-workers with Him for all good. He is very near to all those employed in His service. He does not stand aloof from them or ever close His eye to their needs. And one of the blessings of this companionship is growth—spiritual growth and enlargement which brings the highest joy. There is a vast deal of meaning in the poet's words, "The more our spirits are enlarged on Earth."

The richer draught shall they receive of Heaven."

And do we not know that action always brings enlargement? That the more we use our capabilities the larger do they grow?

There is not only wonderful beauty in this life of service, but there is also wonderful compensation. Do we not find that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"? Is there not joy in doing good to others such as nothing else gives us? Is there anything from which we get greater satisfaction at least when we draw near the confines of time as the thought—"I have not lived in vain. I have made many a heart happier, lightened many another's burdens and done the will of the Master. Through my own and others' sorrows I have come nearer to him. I am not now I can ever be, His guiding hand and be content in His love."

There is nothing like this life of service to eliminate selfishness from our hearts, and it is selfishness alone that stands between us and God. If we could get sight of the world book always upon Christ, how would the goodness and beauty of life be enhanced.

We delight in serving those we love, and so if we love Christ we shall find delight in His service, and the largest freedom of action. The bondage to Satan will not longer be ours. The heavy chains of sin shall not longer bind us, the galling weight of sin will be lightened, and we shall find that the freedom to do right is as infinite as God's own being. Duty is not, or should not, be a hard word for any of God's children; for it is only the synonym for joy. It is the fulcrum by means of which we are lifted above and out of the bitter depths of our own sinfulness and folly.

Oh, if we could always be true to our spiritual selves and could thus get away from that which is galling and which can do us only through the freedom which God gives us—the freedom of service. And in that service cannot Christians accomplish what the world needs? Cannot Christian manhood and Christian womanhood help to make the world better—a happier place to live in than it is now? Through the efforts of God, who is the great power of God, man is through the lives of men: not until then does Christianity enter upon its true trial and become ready to show what it can do. Therefore we may struggle against our sins in order that we may be saved around us, and not simply that our own salvation is saved."

How many times may our sins be repeated in the lives of others because they are following the example that we have set them. Years ago we may have told a falsehood, or cheated someone, and these may have been offenses of the greatest sin of ours, which redounding to us do evil. Oh, this awful power of human influence! We want to be free in Christ that our influence over other lives may be right and that we may rejoice with them. God's abundant goodness and grace are given to us to love others and to lift them up and to help make their lives glad and beautiful in Christ then will come to us the freedom and largeness of a life in God, and the joy that springs from a life of service.

"And He will come in His own time and to set His earnest-hearted children free; Watch only through this dark and painful hour."

And the bright morning yet will break for these.

Truth in Lots to Suit.

(Springfield Republican) The trustees of Brown University have at last decided to squelch President Andrews and his free-trade and free-silver views. Dr. Andrews will hear from them when he returns from Europe. His economic teachings are contrary to the opinion of nearly every one in Rhode Island, and must, of course, be stopped. What is wanted at the head of Brown University is a man who teaches such "truth" as the people roundabout desire, and such as those who give money to universities consider "safe" for the "times." Once a teacher applied for a school. "Is the earth round or flat?" asked the chairman of the Examining Committee. "Well," answered the candidate cautiously, "some say it is round, and some say it is flat. As for myself, I teach round or flat, as the majority of persons prefer."

Height has been made a condition for the admission of women to the British postal service, on the ground that the department cannot adapt the furniture of the postoffices to the size of its servants. Girls of 15 must be at least 5 feet tall; those of 16 must be 5 feet 1, and those of 18, 5 feet 2.

Fresh Literature.

WITH the incoming of the summer months the business of book-making is at somewhat of a lull, and new books do not make their appearance in such great numbers upon the market. The world is in search of its dole far niente by the seashore or in the mountains, where Nature sooths and invites to quiet reverie and rest. But the magazines come regularly, looking in upon us like old familiar friends, with whom we have something in common, and who are capable of making our leisure hours altogether pleasant.

It is the age of the magazine. It is the little brother of the numberless books which the world has today, and its place is not less secure in the heart of the reading public than they. To read, these days, is the fashion, and mental pabulum is as essential for the mind as is food for the body. The newspaper the world could no more do without than it could its daily bread. It is kindred with the telegraph and the railroad, and books and magazines are like it, the offspring of the modern printing press. It is a good thing to live in this age if we only know by its opportunities and glean wisely in the great field of popular literature where the harvest is so abundant. If we drop the weeds and gather only that which is good we shall find a sufficiency for our needs, and grow wiser through our companionship with the publications of the day.

Magazines of the Month.

Scribner's Magazine offers much of varied interest to its readers. Among its leading articles we would mention "Undergraduate Life at Yale," by Henry E. Howland; "A Rejected Tenant," Robert Herrick; "White Panes," a fine poem by Archibald Lampman; "The Third Violet," by Col. G. D. Jewett, which is the last of six illustrated papers which were full of interest. This final paper deals with the people of London, and through it we may obtain a fair knowledge of the peculiarities and characteristics of the denizens that make up the metropolis. An inviting poem is that by Helen Gray Cowen, entitled "Greencastle Jenny," and the number contains other articles of interest from the pens of Walter Crane, W. D. Howells and others.

The Pocket Magazine for July shows a rare combination of writers with an inviting table of contents. "At the House of the Scarlet Witch," by Max Pemberton is a well-told story occupying fifty-five pages. "The Wedding of Kate Carnegie," described by Ian Maclean, is in the well-known and laudable style, while Sarah Orne Jewett writes interestingly of "A Village Patriot," and Stephen Crane tells us of "The Victory of the Moon." The remaining articles invite attention.

The Hypnotic Magazine has many articles of interest, the scope of the magazine among which may be mentioned "Therapeutics of Hypnotism," by Thomas Bassett Keyes, M.D.; "Education During Sleep," by Sydney Flower. The Department of "Electro-Therapeutics" is intelligently conducted by William D. Bissell, and the "Inquiry Department" is well sustained. The magazine is devoted to the investigation of the science of hypnotism, its uses and abuses, and its therapeutic possibilities, and will be read eagerly by those interested in the subject.

The Month is a magazine that every student of the day will feel that he cannot do without. The magazine is one of art, literature and life, and most intelligently are they all discussed in the different contributions.

Edith M. Thomas gives us a most delightful poem in "An Easter Fantasy"; "Smugness and Its Apostles," by Jennette Barbour Ferry. "The Outgoing Turk" is a thoughtful paper by Col. G. D. Jewett. James Buchanan seriously considers the problem, "Is the Sad Ending Artist?" while numerous other contributors furnish the reader much food for interest and thought.

St. Nicholas is as wholly acceptable as usual to its many classes of readers.

"How Grandmother Met the Marquis de Lafayette," by Eliza Shearman Partridge, charms the young readers; "Master Skylark," the charming serial by John Bennett, is as delightful as ever, while "Honors to the Flag in Camp and Armory," by Charles S. G. Clegg will appeal to the patriotism of its young readers.

Free and virile, like Master Kipling, are these stanzas from "Maid Marian's Song":

A rose of fire shut in a veil of snow;
An April gleam abhors a frosty sky.

Generally agreeable are the poems of Miss Clarke's poetry are such titles as: "The Dancer" (with Spanish setting); "Sappho," "Maid Marian's Song"; "Circe," "At the Breath of a Flower," "Fair Rosamund's Song"; "The Mocking Bird," "To a Wild Rose," "Found in October."

Free and virile, like Master Kipling, are these stanzas from "Maid Marian's Song":

So-ho! so-ho! for the hunting
To sweep the brier rose,
With the lassies like a 'kerchief toss
On the back of the twisted thorn.

Oh! give me the lad in the jerkin,
With the red blood 'neath the tan.
Who can carry a glaive or hold a maid
With the heart and arm of a man.

She is a well-colored picture, "The Mocking Bird," the entire poem for that matter:

List to the bird! His song—what poet pens it!
Brigand of birds, he's stolen every note!
Prince though of thieves—hark! how the rascals
Cry from Hardy to another prime favorite of hers—Lafcadio Hearn—and one more readily understands why her special favorites among novels should be "Les Misérables," "Vanity Fair" and "A Little Karnstein."

Certainly any one who spent so much as a week or two in camp, thirty years ago, must be struck with the extraordinary freshness and vigor of the book. No one except Thos. Scott, with my knowledge, has brought out the really life of man so well; it may be said of these sentences, in Emerson's phrase, "Cut these and they bleed."

The breathlessness, the hurry, the confusion, the seeming aimlessness, as of a whole family of distasteful qualities, are left to the front, somehow accomplishing something at last; all these aspects, which might seem the most elementary and the easiest to depict, are yet those surest to be omitted, not merely by the novelists, but by the regiments themselves.

The wonder is that this young writer,

who had no way of getting at the facts

except through the gossip-printed or written—of old soldiers, should be able to go behind them all and give an account of their life not only more vivid but more accurate. It really seems a touch of that marvelous intuitive quality which for want of a better name we call genius.

Spelling reform is the subject of a brief essay in which Col. Higgins thus commends the work of the spelling reformers:

"As to the movement now going on in various quarters for the simplification of English spelling, it is one in which, if guided by competent scholars, all who wish well to the race may join. Why should English spelling be exempted from the general law of progress? French and German spelling are undergoing changes all the time? Nay, we could not keep it if we would, since the very London printers who are most exacting against the new fashions from various parts, are still more disposed if they had to do with more difficult words."

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IT IS a curious thing how far the average audience, and particularly how far the most intelligent and discriminating audience, is swayed, consciously or unconsciously, by actual relationships that may exist between the actors on the stage, says the *Mall and Express*. Concede as we may the power of the dramatist to carry us with him into the mimic world; boast as we may of our own ability to forget environment and lose ourselves in the story and action of the play, I would still defy any one, not utterly insensible, to ignore the influence of the fact where the knowledge of it is present.

I refer, of course, to the serious drama, where the higher emotions are appealed to, and not merely to ribaldries. Who that goes back in local memory some twenty years can forget the stirring demonstration of this proposition at Waukeek's Theater, where the most cultured audiences were wont to congregate?

Do you remember the well-heralded and elaborately-prepared production of *Clarissa Harlowe*? By a curious turn of fortune Rose Coghlan had been retained as leading lady and Charles Coghlan had come from the Union Square, around the corner, as leading man. In this old play the heroine loves not wisely and dies forgiving her lover. The Coghlans, brother and sister, enacted these roles, the supporting company was superb, the play was handsomely staged.

What was the result? The audience was shocked, the press was indignant, the play was withdrawn. And all because the people, who paid for illusion, refused to forget or ignore the relationship existing between the two leading players.

Lorimer Stoddard is writing a romantic new opera for Robert Taber.

Viola Allen is reported as saying that Charles Frohman will star her in another year.

Victor Herbert and Harry D. Smith are working on a new opera for Madame D'Alvilliers.

Augustus Thomas has returned from Arizona, where he has been getting local color for a new play.

"The Salt of the Earth" is the title of a new play accepted by Charles Frohman from the pen of Joseph Arthur.

Franklyn Fyles's new play is entitled "Flamingo," and will receive its first production in Philadelphia early next season.

Francis Powers's little Chinese drama, "The First Born," is now in the eighth week of its run at the Alcazar, San Francisco.

The star-eyed Madeline Bouton will play the principal part in "Juana," a new musical piece, to be produced next season by Max Bleman.

George L. Tracy, a Boston musician, has almost completed his opera, "The Royal Twins," which will be performed during the coming season.

Anna Sutherland, who won in Georgia Cayvan's company last season, has been engaged by Joseph Jefferson as his leading lady for next season.

Marie Bonfanti, the well-remembered graceful danseuse and premiere of the old "Black Crook" spectacular, has opened a dancing school in New York.

Maud Adams's metropolitan debut as "Dido" is not to be made at the Empire Theater next season until the return engagement of "Secret Service" has run its course.

Marie Vanoni, the French chanteuse, who first introduced the fashion of addressing love ditties to the gentleman in charge of the bass viol, will visit this country.

The American favorites in the persons of John Burke, the well-known comedian, and Frank Lawton, the whistler of the Hoyt forces, are making tremendous hits in Australia.

Bernice Holmes, the famous young singer, has returned home to spend a two-month vacation with her mother, after which she will join grand opera company as a leading contralto for the summer season.

Notoriety seems to be of money value in the lower stratum of theatricals. Little Egypt has begun legal prosecutions against other dancers who steal her name. This will furnish a new angle for international copyright.

An exchange has it: "Mrs. Langtry once had a picture of herself composed by a well-known artist. She thought it too much idealized and when a friend tried to persuade her that therein was no blemish, she said: 'Some women can never forgive the involuntary sin of beauty.'"

Murphy, the actor who made such a hit in "The Teal Stage" several years ago, is now playing at vaudeville theaters, and is announced as having composed a new play. He thinks it too much idealized and when a friend tried to persuade her that therein was no blemish, she said: "Some women can never forgive the involuntary sin of beauty."

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There has been a manifest pause in the rush into vaudeville on the part of those previously trumpeted. Mrs. John Drew and Rose Coghlan have declined with thanks, and now Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, the celebrated Bostonians, are making their regular tour with "Captain Impudence," regardless of temptations financially alluring.

Eliza Proctor Otis has been engaged for an important role in "A Ward of France," which Klaw & Erlanger are to produce. Winchell's agents have declined with thanks, and now Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth, the celebrated Bostonians, are making their regular tour with "Captain Impudence," regardless of temptations financially alluring.

Relative to an actress changing her name, the *New York Tribune* says:

"Blair says: 'I look upon a woman's stage name as a sort of trade mark. A woman gains her reputation with one name, and the public knows her only by that. It is not just to herself to change it, and a person is not pleased by it. In her own name she practices what she preaches.'

On the nights of July 3 and 5 there will occur the last two performances of "Faust" at Fiesta Park before this great spectacle goes on the road, opening June 9 at San Diego. On July 3 an entire program will be presented introducing new dances and a series of tableaux or living pictures in costume of the principal situations of "Faust" as represented upon the dramatic stage. Kiralfy is hard at work drilling the chorus and ballet in new songs, and the ballets and dances, which will be changed, all specialties will be new ones, and the fireworks will be upon the patriotic order. A large portrait of William J. Bryan, who will deliver an address at Fiesta Park on the 5th, will be presented. This is positively the last presentation of "Faust" in this city before its road tour.

Another addition to the announced for the Orpheum this week, demanded by the old-time minstrel favorite, Billy Carter, who is no stranger in this city. There are probably few theatergoers that have not laughed at his quips, or instinctively clapped a hand down to the accompaniment of his tuneful band. There has probably never been a more thoroughly popular comedian at the Orpheum than Carter, and his return will be welcomed by everybody who enjoys good

clean fooling, and the seductive music of the plantation piano.

Joe Guy Scott, the eminent lyric dramatic tenor, is also included in this week's company. The press is enthusiastic in the praise of this singer, the most flattering notices being accorded her wherever she has been heard. As an artistic feature there is no doubt but this feature will be a welcome addition to the Orpheum's show.

"Thesplan" writes to The Times as follows:

"I am looking over the pages of the June Munsey I was very pleased to see the picture of the girl in the 'Trotter' and gift Jane Holly (Mrs. Clara Bowring). I was in the same company with Miss Holly for two seasons, and have watched her rapid rise in the profession with wonder and pleasure. She has already climbed the first round of the ladder of artistic fame, and in the near future she will reach the top. Miss Holly is an elegant, dignified and refined young woman. She is very highly educated; is a fine musician and linguist, and thoroughly well read from the latest novel to the most scientific work. She has traveled extensively, and is a brilliant conversationalist. She is now playing in New York City and meeting with success."

Venues have recently found a young Italian actor Ernesto Zucconi, who has raised the city to the highest enthusiasm by his incomparable art, and appeared at the Carl Theater, and although he did not make an immediate success he at once created a favorable impression, which steadily increased until it gave him his present fame. The learned critics compare his work with that of a muse like Zucconi, and made her first appearance in Vienna in the Carl Theater, when she was almost unknown outside of Italy. In Due's case her success was instantaneous, while Zucconi's has been the result of serial performances. One critic explains that while Due's art is spontaneous and neuritic, so to speak, with Zucconi nothing is the result of sudden impulse, everything being carefully thought out and studied, "but with such genius that the result is absolutely true to nature—a perfectly perfect performance."

"Well, how does 'Short Talks' strike you? Or would 'Snap Shots' be better? No, it isn't divided into chapters. I've just written down things as I remember them sometimes just as they occurred. Oh, yes, I know how to express by thoughts in an interesting manner and I know the importance of certain unique phrases—'they come high, but when he hits 'em,' was originated by this Boston boy, and that best-remembered line of 'A Gold Mine.' 'When you're away from New York you're camping out,' is the coinage of yours truly."

"So down, my boy, while to thee I relate this tale of the tropics, word for word as it will appear in my premier book."

SAMPLE PASSAGES.

"Harbor of Honolulu, that haven of happy lands, that lotus land, where the soul of the worldy men finds increase from sorrow. Beautiful, bright and drowsy, cool, iridescent waters inviting to their fantastical recesses. The sands of the beach, of wonderful whiteness and resolute resistance; the odd-looking craft, with their dark-skinned sailors, and their frequently mounted bows, and their small and valuable. Noise, no forceful activity, everything peaceful and everybody drifting lazily along the seas and sands. Climatic conditions so charming that life is longer of languor, in which self-satisfaction and the new golden rule of 'Do others, or they'll do you' vanishes as does the sea mist under the scintillating sun."

"Did I write that myself? Yes sir; yes sir; yes sir. It doesn't well become me to say such things, but there is a great deal in reading words with proper appreciation of their meaning. Often when I take up the manuscript of a new play to study its possibilities and its adaptabilities to my requirements, I read the scenes allotted to me, testing the eye in a scientific manner and will use every practical plan to give you relief. Our examination and advice will cost you nothing and we only ask a fair profit on the material used in making up your glasses—wholesale profit—that's all."

"Here's another quotation from the book: 'Nature; nature is not one-half really not one-half as bad as she is painted,' quoted Maurice Barrymore as he strolled into the club, and in response to my remark, I call his opinion of landscape hanging in the hallway, which had been painted by some Penn Yan pot. Good, isn't it? One of the best things I ever heard—and that's why I've put it in the book."

ON DRAMATIC CRITICS.

"Yes, there is a slight tribute to the dramatic critics in the work—and here it is: 'Dramatic critics, as a rule, mean all right, and they do much to encourage budding talent. With a very few exceptions, they write of the actor as an actor, and not as an individual. Their criticisms have to do with his work while he is on the stage, and usually they have to do with what he does on the stage and what he does off the stage, rather than what he does in connection with the performance of the play. But it is right for a man possessing the enormous power of entire responsibility to be held responsible.'

The play is described as a romantic treatment of historic episodes and personages of New Orleans in old Creole days, and Miss Otis will characterize handsome octoroon fortune-teller and adventuress.

The operas to be presented will be such as cannot fail to meet popular approval. They will be selected from a large repertoire, and for the first week two exceedingly clever works will be in the repertory. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Richard Stahl's famous effort, "Said Pasha," will be rendered, while for the last half of the week the ever-popular revival. Concerning the principals of the Columbia Company, they include many who have been heard here in the past, and others, although strangers, have been identified with some of the largest opera ventures. Emil Balcar, a well-known member of the celebrated Bostonians, being originally heard in the leading role of "Robin Hood." Katherine MacNeill, the contralto, was for several seasons with the Tavary Opera Company, likewise with Emma Abbott and the David Hadden Opera Company. Harry Davies, the tenor, was first brought out in "The Isle of Champagne," originally produced by Thomas Seabrooke. He has sung in many companies and invariably won the admiration of his audience. Huntington, the baritone, likewise Fred Huntley, the recent acquisition, are both well known. Eugene Rogers, the bass, is also said to be a valuable member, and Messrs. Kunkel and Henderson are said to be the best singing before the public. Concerning the chorus, no better evidence of its strength could be given than the statement that they are sufficiently capable to sing grand opera with equal ease. The stage is under the direction of Kirkland Calhoun, man of unusual energy, who will be remembered from his long connection with the California Opera Company. The orchestra will be under the direction of W. A. Reynolds.

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American products dramatic and historical, or whether it is simply an exceptional case.

[Tit-Bits:] "Where are your tickets, gentlemen?" asked the doorkeeper of a theater to a line of men who confronted him in "Indian file." "It's all right," said the man at the tail end of the line. "I got the ticks."

"After Pastor?" Why, I went out to Chicago, and there I did a white-faced turn with Hooley & Emerson's Megatherium minstrels at the same pleasure \$500 per. But vaudeville delights me not, neither did minstrels. And in order to teach myself discipline and instruction, which would qualify me for better work, I joined the forces of Edward Ever-on-top Rice for a stipulated salary of \$80 per week.

FROM \$50 TO \$80 A WEEK.

"What a fall was there, my countrymen! But I took the ride on the salary toboggan slide voluntarily—and I've been the entertainer, and now I'm in training to be an author. But the box office part don't know just where they are around."

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

THE GALLANT KLEPHE.

A RACE THE TURK COULD NEVER SUBDUE TO WHOM
GREECE OWES HER PRESENT FREEDOM.

Hardy Mountain Warriors Who Were Carefully Trained to the Highest Skill in Arms, Perfect Fearlessness, and the Utmost of Physical Endurance—They Died Without a Quiver, but Never Surrendered—A Chaste and Noble People.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

GREECE, valiant to the core, but hampered for want of leaders, overcame by an antagonist vastly stronger than herself, has failed in her gallant enterprise. Had she one or more of her klephs of former days to lead her ranks, instead of a pale-faced adolescent, whose horizon is bounded by his stomach, her late campaign would have been quite other than it was. Crushed between the upper millstone of Asiatic, and the lower millstone of European despotism, she retains nevertheless her tradition of freedom. She has not parted with her vitality, and may yet be heard in the further solution of the abominable eastern question.

Her klephs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the guardians, during the subjugation, of the traditions cherished from the ancient era. These sons of the mountains, notably the men of the Pindus and Akrappa ranges, of Pelion and Olympus, refused to acknowledge that subjugation, and harassed the passahs by maintaining an incessant guerrilla warfare. Proving themselves unconquerable, they were at last treated with By the payment of an inconsiderable tribute they were granted a virtual independence, each village to maintain its own government under the direc-



PORTRAIT OF THEODORE KOLOKOTRONIS.

tion of its demagogues, or elders. The villages were grouped in districts, supervised by armed natives, armatoli, who had charge of the highways and were answerable each for the good order of his armatoli. Many of the mountaineers conducted the work of subversion, but some there were, isolated dwellers on heights hardly accessible, who refused all terms, disdaining any show of allegiance to the Sultan. These were the "wild" klephs, as distinguished from the "tame" ones, the armatoli. And it is to these untamed heroes of the hills that we owe its restoration. In the Mainote rising, near 1822, Capt. Hamilton said to the redoubtable kleph, Theodore Kolokotronis: "You Greeks must have a treaty, and England will act as mediator."

"Men, I will be accountable for you," called Androuzou, the general agent of the leader, in the hour of desperation. The famished, hunted creatures fell on the enemy and routed him. He fled in terror, leaving his baggage and provisions. Of the latter, Androuzou took care to sustain the life of his famished men, some of whom had fallen from the charge from sheer hunger, and not otherwise injured. The company entered Vostitsa and took ship for an island. The men had been forty days and forty nights with next to no food or sleep.

The tale of this retreat resounded throughout Greece. It is comparable to that of the 10,000. A mighty nation, a powerful sovereign, Catherine the Great, had instigated the Moreot rising.

High officials, among them the valiant Gen. Orlot, planned a great thing for the Moreot rising. A Greek mountaineer was one great hero; a hero of whom the Russian annalists, ashamed, make no mention.

Theodore Kolokotronis, when he was "junked down," spent fifteen consecutive days and nights without food or sleep, yarrow in hand on guard, on the lookout, fighting by day, eluding the hunters at night. A portrait of him taken at the close of this ordeal

is pathetic in its emaciation and hunted expression.

HOW THE KLEPHE MET DEATH.

The nerves of the kleph were of the iron of his mountain. No torture could elicit a groan from him. His bandaged head was "For a happy battle," for death by the bullet was truly preferable to death by Turkish torture. But when the latter was his fate he met it as only a hero could. Kataznotes, while a refugee on one of the islands, fell of the smallpox. To his cupidity he renounced his native air, accompanied by his brother George.

The two lodged in a cave, where they were surrounded by sixty Albanians.

George shot down several of these,

and fled, bearing the invalid on his back,

the redcoats like so many deer on a

hill, a great outcry was heard in

British army circles against the folly

of teaching a soldier to shoot by plac-

ing him opposite a target and telling

him to place a bullet as near to the

bulb's-eye as possible.

It was clearly demonstrated that between the

stationary bulb's-eye of target and the

figure of a man crouching behind a

boulder with a death-dealing rifle at

his shoulder there was a serious differ-

ence. As a result of this outcry vari-

ous innovations appeared on the

British ranges. The figure of a man

in action, running across a rocky

country, was introduced, and a system

of moving targets came into use.

The United States army officials

have just come to the same conclusion

as did the British after the disaster of

Majuba Hill. As a consequence of this

EIGHT DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING
WITHOUT FOOD OR SLEEP.

Androuzou of Levada, informed of the rising in the Morea (1770) made his way thither with his palikari. He had been told in the town of Arifordi that the Russolita, who had incited the rising—had disappeared, and that the Moreots had disbanded. He and his 200, 300, or at most 500 men, were set upon by thousands of Albanians, who refused to be captured, under such tortures as men refuse to describe," writes Ponqueville. Papage Thymo (Euthemius), the younger Blachavas, after many arduous achievements, was carried captive to Tannina, and exposed for two days to the insults of the mob. The young man, however, was not to be屈服ed. "I will meet this hero at Milian on Mt. Pinus, in all the pride of his freedom, surrounded by his palikari. I saw him for the last time, bound to a stake, his forehead dripping with the sweat of agony and death. Even in that condition he did not yield, but turning on me a look more serene than that of the demon who directed his tortures, he seemed to call on me to witness with what calmness a hero can die. Without an utterance of suffering he endured all the torments of the executioners. All had tried to extort from the sufferer some information or confession, but in vain. He refused to open his lips. Every species of torture that that cruel one could suggest had been inflicted on this noble sufferer. And when all was over, his limbs, torn from the tortures, were scattered about the streets of the city; the remains of the last kleph of Thessaly."

THE KLEPHE'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

The kleph was far too noble to descend to the ferocity of the Turk. Slay he must, but this he did with dispatch and mercy. He was also chaste and devout, the puritan of the cliffs. A slight to a captive woman, be she whom she might, was not to be tolerated. One kleph who ventured on such an indiscriminate attack against a Turkish lady held for ransom, was immediately dispatched by his chief.

"Will you dispense? You must first step over my dead body."

A fourth, more nearly a half, of the number were already lost.

"We, too, are lost," cried the sufferers.

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A MEDICAL CATECHISM

To Enable Sufferers to be Cured at Home.

SUFFERERS can mark the symptoms that indicate their conditions and send or bring them to their doctor, who will prescribe and have their cases diagnosed free of charge. Thousands have been cured at home at small cost by this successful home treatment.

CATARH OF HEAD AND THROAT.

Is this voice husky? Do you speak up? Do you do all over? Do you snore at night? Is the nose stopped up? Do you have a cold? Does the nose bleed easily? Is this worse toward night? Does the nose itch and burn? Is there pain in the head? Is there pain across the eyes? Is there a tickling in the throat? Do you blow? Do you sneeze? Do you have nose of smell leaving? Do you hawk to clear the throat? Is the throat dry in the morning?

M. S. ROBINSON.

Twenty-Five Tumors Removed from the Hand of a Prominent Young Lady of El Monte.

A Remarkable Case that Mystified Many Prominent Surgeons Until the English and German Expert Specialists Came to the Rescue.

SAVED HER HAND.



Miss Mabel C. Pullee, of El Monte, Cal.

Noticed a number of small swellings on the fingers of her left hand about twelve years ago. These small growths gradually enlarged and other similar growths appeared on the palm and back of the hand, extending up to the wrist. These tumors kept on growing in spite of all that the doctor could do. During the last few years they became very painful and the skin covering them seemed to drop off in patches. This was the condition when Miss Pullee came to the English and German Expert Specialists, six weeks ago. After a thorough examination and consultation by the entire staff, an operation was decided upon and the tumor removed. The operation was a success and the patient up and about again. Twenty-five tumors were removed successfully, and today Miss Pullee has as good a hand as anybody. This case reflects great credit on these Masters of Chronic Diseases, for there was great danger of fatal hemorrhage if these blood tumors were not removed. The old story—after everybody else fails, go to the English and German Expert Specialists and be cured.

Catarrh. Catarrh.

\$5. PER MONTH.
MEDICINES FREE.

English and German Expert Specialists,
INCORPORATED FOR \$2000.

MASTERS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Rooms 408 to 412, Byrne Building, N.W. cor. Third and Broadway,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours—9 to 4 daily; 7 to 8 evenings;
4 to 6 a.m. Sundays.

Consultation Free.

New Targets to

Be Introduced for Army Practice.

[Contributed to The Times.]

In actual warfare it is not usual for the opposing forces to measure the ground with a tape line before beginning a battle, neither does a soldier obligingly stand still long enough for the other man to draw a bead on him. The men must learn to judge distance and hit his moving target in order to prevent a woful waste of ammunition, and these two essential things rifle practice at the new targets will teach him.

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Satisfactorily Explained.

[Vicksburg Times:] About two weeks ago a little editorial under the heading "Helping the War," appeared in the Times. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the above editorial appeared during the absence of the editor, and was written by an ignorant man, whose only excuse is that of Mark Twain, viz., that he had been in the newspaper business for twenty years, and this was the first time in his life he had ever heard of an editor being required to know anything.

A Result of Annexation.

[Chicago Post:] The promoters of the Pacific Ocean Cable Company, a corporation formed for the laying of a cable from San Francisco to China and Japan by way of Honolulu, look upon their enterprise as having been signally forwarded by the treaty of annexation which has just gone to the Senate. The company was before Congress last year with a demand for a subsidy of \$10,000 a year for twenty years to assist in the construction of



KNEELING-MAN TARGET. PRONE-MAN TARGET. MOUNTED-MAN TARGET. STANDING-MAN TARGET.

awakening there will shortly be issued a set of targets to be used at the various rifle ranges that will revolutionize the old system of shooting soldiers to become marksmen. Instead of the figure in the center of a square target, the object to be aimed at will be a black mark representing, as nearly as possible, the figure of a man as it appears when he lies prone on the ground, rifle presented, in the act of taking aim.

It is agreed by army officials that to teach a man to shoot at a small mark in the center of a target does not fit him to hit with a bullet a man lying prone on the ground, the favorite attitude of a soldier on the field of battle. Both the klephs trained. Despite the fact that the marksman would be aiming at a mark when shooting at such a mark, the "prone-man" target is intended to correct this.

A second target will show the figure of a man taking aim who is known to be a marksman. The figure is mounted on a solid background of white, and is carefully drawn to measurements so as to present a mark as nearly as possible like that at which the soldier would have to shoot were he fighting for his life in actual combat. This figure will be used as a target at medium distances on rough and broken ground, in order that the soldiers may learn to judge for themselves how to sight their rifles when fighting over a rocky and uneven country. The function of the target is to train the soldiers to get away from the stereotyped style of training men to shoot by setting up a square target with a small mark in the center, and telling them to fire at it over a level stretch of ground, the extent of which is known to an inch.

When, however, the young soldier has acquired sufficient skill as a marksman to be able to hit with a bullet a man lying prone on the ground, the favorite attitude of a soldier on the field of battle, the "prone-man" target will be replaced on the United States ranges as rapidly as possible.

A project for introducing moving targets based on the same system as that described above is being considered by the military authorities—the intention being to train the soldiers to shoot at moving targets placed at regular intervals on rough and broken ground, in order that the soldiers may learn to judge for themselves how to sight their rifles when fighting over a rocky and uneven country. The function of the target is to train the soldiers to get away from the stereotyped style of training men to shoot by setting up a square target with a small mark in the center, and telling them to fire at it over a level stretch of ground, the extent of which is known to an inch.

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The scheme met with vigorous opposition in the House and Senate. Under the new conditions it is now believed that the subsidy will be granted. One of the chief promoters of the enterprise is Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who has associated with him strong capitalists in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Several influential members of the House are also supposed to have a lively personal interest in the success of the cable company.

A New Variety of Grass.

A Galveston, Tex., firm recently received the following letter: "I have read so much about Mardi Gras that I would like for you to tell me where I can get the seed, and if you think it is a good grass to feed cattle. Let me know as soon as you can and oblige."

It is estimated that the United Kingdom produces something like 1,500,000,000 gallons of milk every year, over and above what is used in the factories for rearing calves, etc.

The famous London waxworks exhibition popularly known as Mme. Tussaud's has been established over a hundred years, and is now the largest exhibition in the world, numbering as it does, more than six hundred figures.

WHEN all other remedies fail to cure dandruff, stop itching scalp, etc., make grow, use Smith's Dandruff Pomade for results.

Coming to a Focus at Last.

The Undoing Of Doctors.

The Great Field of Medicine Too Broad for One Man.

The legitimate specialist is the product of careful study and special training in one branch of medicine or surgery. The evolution of specialization is without doubt the greatest accomplishment of modern medicine and surgery, and must be accepted as the answer of science to the plea of long-suffering humanity. In chronic diseases several organs are ailing and their complication proves too much for one specialist working alone.

He may be a skilled specialist in his branch of healing, but in chronic diseases so many organs are affected that he soon finds himself obliged to treat organs that do not belong to his specialty and concerning which he has no special knowledge—OF COURSE HE FAILS. This is THE UNDOING OF DOCTORS.

The unseen shoal of medical wreckage, where the ambitious hopes of many a good doctor lie buried in the voiceless sand. He may have been a skillful lung specialist, but the stomach and liver and kidneys become involved and he knows but little concerning these organs, he was only a lung specialist. Had he called to his aid specialists who understood the cure of these organs the patient could have been saved.

This is the SOLE CAUSE of the failures that ever beset the cure of chronic disease by the general practitioner and his limited knowledge. The enormous success of the English and German Expert Specialists in the cure of chronic disease is entirely due to this combination, skill and counsel where each specialist of the staff directs the treatment of the organs that belong to his specialty alone. This is the perfection of modern methods for the successful treatment of chronic diseases and chronic sufferers cannot fail to find it their surest way to health.

This case reflects great credit on these Masters of Chronic Diseases, for there was great danger of fatal hemorrhage if these blood tumors were not removed. The old story—after everybody else fails, go to the English and German Expert Specialists and be cured.

NEVER TOO LATE.



SUMMER WRAPS.

Capes, Boleros and Silk Dust Coats for Warm Weather.

Washable Hats—Alpines That May Be Safely Passed Through the Tub Every Week.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 21, 1897.—CERTAINLY the very indulgence of a taste for those airy, fairy, exquisite, impractical yet undeniably necessary and becoming details of dress called summer wraps. Their excuse for being is to be beautiful and to beautify, not to protect one against dust, rain, heat or cold. Speaking from the practical side and the economical side, too, a set of summer wraps should properly consist of a rain coat or park

a maid of honor at a wedding. Her gown was white dotted swiss, over light blue silk; her hat blue straw, lace and net; her shoes of cornflower, and her cap of cornflower blue moire bengaline, lined with pale blue silk, and bearing a border and falling collar of chinchilla.

If some of these capes descend so far as the waist line, they may be red, for instance, to the elbow, as the black one, in the illustration. The model for this sketch was a smart mourning wrap. The foundation light-weight black silk, its yoke of dull jet beads, below which fluffed out ruffle after ruffle of fine plaited black silk trimmings. Four beautifying black, ostrich plumes contributed the collar. A copy had been made in white plumes, silk muslin and steel heading, and alongside lay a quaint carriage cape of more stable material—pale gray cloth, beaded at the waist, lined with white, and bearing along its edge fine plaiting white silk. This was the ground plan, so to speak, on which fell a wide



GREEN CANVAS.

ORNAMENTAL WRAPS.
But all these are summer wraps for utility. Those for ornament purely, deserve a chapter to themselves. It is safe to say they are more bizarre and rich in ornament than ever before. This is because there are really only two shapes adopted, and in the effort to arrive at a third, a middle shape, boleros have cut wonderful capes. Their gymnastics are performed from the waist line up, for to let either fall below the hip is a melancholy error of taste indeed.

BOLERO WRAP.

The sketch of a new bolero gives some idea of how far this little garment is being distorted from its original outlines. However, the original of the sober black and white it appears on paper, is a bijou of a wrap. The foundation is black satin, on which back and front, are worked out graceful arabesques in gold and steel and jet beads, with epaulettes and high neck ruff of cherry-red silk muslin. There is nothing even to be winked at in the combination of colors or goods. On the backs of women, whose taste is regarded as a standard, one sees little Eton coats of white silk, slit up to the shoulder blades behind, and with a lovely fringe of ivory beads, and the sleeves of dandelion yellow silk muslin in plaited frills that stretch their wings enormously—sleeves in the true sense they are not, just epaulettes, and is very proper to wear as tall and showy a ruff collar behind than in front. This is the only style of wraps, but gowns as well, for all occasions, and on evening dresses stiffened lace medici collars, larger far than any ever seen before, spring out about the shoulders—women who cannot afford the lace wear lovely ones of plaited black or white tulle.

NOVELTIES IN CAPES.

But if the boleros are remarkable, the new capes go them one better, and with the unreasoning but none the less

collar that at a distance seemed made of a remarkable new fur. In reality, it was entirely covered with numberless half-inch deep plaitings of white silk muslin, set close together, and standing straight up.

WASHABLE HATS.

So much for the confections and vanities. Now for the realities of dress. This week there are some new capes, cloaks, etc. I think it a good plan to keep them over the child's waist, and in the first summer of its life. It may be in the shape of a shirt or band, though I prefer the former. The best diapers are of linen, after the newness has been thoroughly washed out. In the sun they will not shrink, and can never be pinched too tight, and to see that the child is thoroughly dried whenever a change is made. Failure to do this is the principal cause of asthma; a child's flesh forms little creases and folds all of which are easily injured during wet weather, rice powder. I do not believe in grease as a preventive for chafing—it is heating—but where the skin is already irritated, a good borax ointment ought to be applied.

For the ordinary baby no great amount of soap is necessary, but it should always be of the very best quality. We prefer and use the pure castile, which is green. But before leaving the subjects of baths, powder, etc., would like to state that any powder can cause us all to do a great amount of harm. When the little creases, to which I referred, are not carefully dried, and powder is dusted on, it soon cakes, chafing follows, and in the heat of summer inflammation sets in. This is very painful, and causes the baby serious suffering.

"We never use mattresses; always thick double blankets, folded and placed on soft, finely-woven springs. This is covered by a sheet, and these sheets should not be of linen. Even in the hottest weather there is no cold for a child; in fact, the best covering is a cotton sheet and as many soft light blankets as the weather requires."

"Now as to the proper feeding of children when teething. That is a question over which doctors and nurses are still puzzling their brains. Improper food is the arch enemy to the health and life of babies in summer time. I think I can safely say that in warm weather the toothache of the nerves among children is caused by carelessly prepared food. Of course, it would be useless to give a list of diets, for that is a point which only a physician or an experienced nurse can properly decide. But when milk is used, and, after all, that is the best, it should be well sterilized, that is, boiled for five minutes. After sterilizing it may be kept in the refrigerator, but should always be warmed before being given to the child. There is one point it may be well mentioned, and that is, when you find a cold milk when put over the fire in the summer curdles instantly, showing clearly that it needs to be sterilized before being consigned to the refrigerator. We use a good, open-mouthed bottle which can be cleaned with a wash, and a rubber nipple. These we cleanse once a day in the following manner. We soak them overnight in a solution of bicarbonate of soda, full-strength, that is, a solution half as strong as a saturated solution. Next morning we take them out of soak and wash with warm water and green soap, then rinsed in clear water. Of course between a child's meals its bottles and nipples should be thoroughly rinsed, and, if possible, it is good to dry them in the sun."

"Yes, I think a baby needs an abundance of drinking water. Indeed, I cannot understand how the little things live without it. But ice water is very injurious. It should be cool, but never chilling, and be frequently given in small quantities."

"Then, too, a baby ought to go barefooted in summer, and by all means it should be allowed heaps of sunlight. I don't mean exposure to the direct rays of the sun, but to the rays of the sun where it can have the sunshine freely. There are some physicians who contend that a child should be stripped for an hour a day, have its head protected, and left in a strong sun bath. Like a lamb, a child should be exposed to the light if you expect to keep it healthy and growing. Where one wishes to allow the child to carry out the doctor's prescription of a nude sun bath, it must, of course, be done in the heat of the day. It should not be hot, but the hair of a delicate child. If, on the other hand, it prevents a certain amount of fretting over its toilet, and a sick or delicate child this almost amounts to torture."

EMILY M'LAWES.

A Need Supplied.

[Santa Ana Blade:] A corporation has been formed at Los Angeles for the purpose of founding a law school. The Fresno Republican sees in the new institution a filling of a long-felt want in supplying enough lawyers to meet the growing interests of the community. With the exception of Los Angeles, and a new Normal School in San Diego, the aching voids in the professions of law and teaching should not be filled. An attorney, however, should this not be? For fur is surely decorative, and so used there is no heat in it. One of the prettiest small shoulder wraps, and a serviceable one, too, as those things go, was worn by

attractive coquetry their makes contrive they shall express, numbers are made from liberty silk, silk muslin, lace and net, and a trimming of embroidery will stripe a black muslin cap, for example, and a frankly bright grass-green taffeta one, veiled in white lace, has an edging scarce a fourth inch wide of satine that embelishes every peat little blouse that falls over the shoulders. And another, why should this not be? For fur is surely decorative, and so used there is no heat in it. One of the prettiest small shoulder wraps, and a serviceable one, too, as those things go, was worn by

SWEETENING THE BREATH.

Devices for Filling the Mouth With a Vague Yet Delicous Perfume.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

The charm of an agreeable breath consists in the fact that there is nothing noticeable about it, only somehow there is always a subtle, clean fragrance in the atmosphere surrounding the person who pays due attention to the inward as well as the outward man. There is nothing that so nearly suggests this atmosphere as the delightful sensation experienced when, after a day's tramp in the country, one sleeps to sleep under grass-covered sheets, with the scent of the fields still lingering about them. Such bed linen is usually sprinkled with bright lavender, and has all the perfume of dress occasions. But only the gauze mounting, but the sticks, too, resplendent with these sparkling dots of color. It is noticeable that only a few of the spangled fans are painted, while, for daylight use, the smart thing is a small fan of very bright Japanese silk painted in Japanese water colors.

Little girls fall heir to the lately imported straw fans from Japan, fancifully painted in scenes from eastern nurseries, schools, etc. Not as clever an idea on the part of the mother as that of a bright plaid stockings and pointed-toe shoes. This last fashion is a pity, as American children, in spite of their short-comings, are usually the most sensible and gracefully dressed little people of any nation. Witness the example of the nice suit in the sketch of oak-green canvas cloth, trimmed with frills of shot-green silk in lighter shade, the waist opening at the neck to show a yoke of cream-colored Irish lace.

NINA FITCH.

TEETHING BABY.

Advice Given by the Head Nurse of the Babies' Ward.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

"Suppose we begin with baths," remarked the head nurse of the babies' ward in the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York City, the other day, when asked for advice as to the care of a delicate infant during the summer months. "A baby should not be bathed in cold water, as the shock is too great. For a delicate, ailing, teething child, the temperature should be about 95 deg. and as the little one becomes more vigorous, the temperature may be lowered to about 75 deg. We, of course, mean this hospital, not any amateur, in that for bathing purposes except clear water. That is unless the child has some special disease, then the bath should be prescribed by a physician. In case the baby is troubled with heat, oatmeal bran may be safely added to the water; also a little bicarbonate of soda.

"As to bathing, during the summer we make no change from winter garments, except for using lighter weight sashes, cloaks, etc. I think it a good plan to keep them over the child's waist, and in the first summer of its life. It may be in the shape of a shirt or band, though I prefer the former. The best diapers are of linen, after the newness has been thoroughly washed out. In the sun they will not shrink, and anything for bathing purposes except clear water. That is unless the child has some special disease, then the bath should be prescribed by a physician. In case the baby is troubled with heat, oatmeal bran may be safely added to the water; also a little bicarbonate of soda.

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THE MORNING SERMON.

The Children's Sunday.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]
BY REV. WILLIAM GALPIN,
Rector St. John's Episcopal Church, Elkhart,
Ind.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

This is the day which the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and be glad in it.—[Psalm cxviii, 24.]

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—[Proverbs xx, 4.]

THAT was a happy thought which led to the custom, now become almost universal, of observing one of the last Sabbaths in June as "Children's Sunday." On that day especially are the services given over to the little ones. They are active and in the exercises their happy faces and bright dresses vieing with the profusion of brilliant flowers and their sweet voices mingling with the songs of birds in the sanctuary, make it a day of days.

And the thought naturally comes to us on this day, cannot we make every Sunday a more welcome day to the children? May not we help them to regard all Sundays as theirs, and each as it comes the brightest and happiest day of the week? This both in the home life and in the more formal

Here we are confronted with the old-time question, how shall the little ones of the family observe Sunday? They cannot keep perfectly quiet on this day; wise parents do not wish this. Playing over with youthful glee, as they do not have the same appreciation of its purpose as does the master mind. What, then, shall be the children's Sunday?

To answer this question aright, let us begin with the Biblical example to our modern times. First, quite different in character from the Jewish Sabbath is the Christian Sunday. Certain portions of the fourth commandment do not apply with the same force to us as to them; they had no Israelites to whom it was first given.

The beginning was made of keeping one day out of seven as a rest day; previously all days were alike to mankind. The Israelites, therefore, had to be told especially what was to be done on the seventh day. In his training of the human race for a higher civilization God dealt with the Jews as a gardener deals with a young tree; he binds the crooked stem to firm stays, and forces straight growth; but when the tree is strong enough to stand alone, it is allowed to grow in its strength.

It was necessary at first to emphasize the negative character of the day; but from the very beginning the positive, religious purpose was what the divine teacher had in view. This is shown in our Savior's rebuke to the Pharisees in later times. They seemed to think only of what was not allowed on the Sabbath, and to their error Christ said: "The Sabbath was made for man; not man for the Sabbath." We are, therefore, to consider ourselves as what we are, our children shall do on the Lord's day than with what they shall not do.

Thus, secondly, we come down to the original idea of Sunday as held by the Christians. There was a great principle made change in the day to be kept as the hallowed day of the week; Saturday gave place to Sunday. And there was a marked difference in their ways of observing it. It was no longer a day of rest, but took the positive aspect, and joy was its keynote. The old habit of guarding against do-

ing this or that gave way to the brighter side of peace and happiness; Sunday became a day of rejoicing. Our Sundays, then, should be made days of happy usefulness for the coming.

Thirdly, by reason of the complex nature of our modern civilization, we must make a practical, reasonable application of the gospel to our present-day life.

Now it is in a busy age. In most homes the father is away the greater part of the six work days. He sees very little of his children. Often they are asleep before he comes home at night. The mother, too, is engrossed with domestic and social cares. Oftentimes the heart and affection needed by little hearts to develop the best side of their character is not given them week days. No doubt this is a great misfortune, parents losing much that they know of by neglecting the cup of pleasure afforded in companionship with their children. But we must take life as it actually is. To the vast majority of our people, Sunday is a blessed privilege. It allows some amends for the hard necessities of the day of toil.

But while the tired parent will naturally want to spend the afternoon in restful sleep, or in reading the daily papers and magazines, the question comes out, what to do? Should the little ones be sent out of their parents' presence? Their hearts are yearning for their father's affection, and they need his counsel. All the week they are largely deprived of this, and the day off should be a day of privilege might be theirs. Is it justice to them to withhold it? Should not parents devote a few hours on Sundays exclusively to their growing boys and girls, to take them in their arms, give them a kiss, and give them a right to receive tell them stories and answer their little subjects and objects of interest? Hours thus spent will be well used, and at nightfall the father and mother will feel far more refreshed in body and spirit than if they had been passing the afternoon in selfish ease and sleepy forgetfulness.

Furthermore, the home must not resound with "Don'ts"; the bubbling spirits should not be repressed all day. We are not keeping the Jewish Sabbath, but the quietude of the home circle is not only necessary for the child's good, but is perfectly in harmony with the due observance of the Christian Sunday. In some way the joyous aspects of the day should be impressed upon the children, so that they will be taken out for a short walk or drive. Not to forbid innocent pastimes and amusements, nor put away the dolls and blocks and picture books. In some families Sunday is given added interest by reserving certain time for the singing of children's songs, or painting of scriptural cards, or the telling of Bible stories, which have a peculiar charm for all children—those almost universally fond of them as interesting as other kinds, especially if told by the help of a pictorial Bible.

All these things tend to make religion bright and attractive, and to keep young hearts appreciative of the divine purpose. Peaceful hours like this are the great stimulus to a happy life in future years. A Sunday of negotiations, on the other hand, will tend to leave an unpleasant remembrance of the home, and a still more unpleasant remembrance of everything connected with the word "Sunday."

Lastly, the wise, right-minded parent will not permit Sunday to degenerate into a day of recreation only. The prime purpose of this day, as we saw, is to develop the spiritual and moral character of our natures, which should no more be dwarfed than the physical or mental side. Daily toll ceases chiefly to afford time for this important object. It is an undisputed fact that a nation's prosperity lies dependent upon the maintenance of its religious institutions, and children brought up with a respect for these institutions

will be our best citizens. Public worship, then, should not be neglected; every child ought to be found each Sunday with his father and mother, so far as home duties permit, in the house of God. This should be the boy's or girl's custom from the earliest years, and if rightly managed it will not be distasteful.

Parental attendance must be thought of by the child as a pleasure, and not as a burden—and it can be. Instead of saying, "Now today is Sunday, and you have got to go to church," let the parent talk in this strain: "Think of what God has done for you in this week; he has kept you alive and well, he has enabled your parents to provide food and clothing for you, and he has given you many pleasant hours; ought you not to go to his house this morning?" This is a great misfortune, parents losing much that they know of by neglecting the cup of pleasure afforded in companionship with their children. But we must take life as it actually is. To the vast majority of our people, Sunday is a blessed privilege. It allows some amends for the hard necessities of the day of toil.

REWARD. To do good to others, to relieve suffering, to nurse the sick, to minister to the poor, and all similar efforts carry their rewards with them.—[Rabbi Gottschall, Hebrew, New York City.]

THINKING. Whoever fails to think annually will die blind and remains a hopeless fool. Whatever means can be used to promote thinking must be fostered.—[Rev. Byron Sunderland, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.]

MANHOOD. Some live for money, some for it, but man should always live for the sake of work. If he does not, he is a man whether he works in a street or builds an empire.—[Rev. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York City.]

WANT OF FAITH. It is poor philosophy to accentuate the bad; it is better to emphasize the good and magnify evil; it reveals a sad want of real faith to fear that the good will be overcome and perish from the earth.—[Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago.]

GOOD OR EVIL. The good or evil you appreciate out of this strange congeries of things here below will be your good or evil, your happiness or unhappiness for time and eternity.—[Rev. Elwood Worcester, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.]

THE DEVIL'S TRINITY. The devil controls cities, the mayors and commissioners are standing puppets of grogshops. The three persons of this diabolical trinity are the liquor trade, harlotry and gambling.—[Rev. Carlos Martyn, Independent, Chicago.]

PUBLIC OPINION. The most powerful force in America is public opinion, which makes and unmakes, executes and enforces laws, is public opinion. By our own conduct, by our own habits, we will not a little to build up righteousness and to secure justice.—[Rev. H. D. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.]

THE VITAL FORCE. The universe is no longer a mere mechanism, the scene of conflicting forces. Now we know that there is but one force, one life, and that life is God's. Matter is no longer matter; it is the same here that it is in the glittering star overhead.—[Rev. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.]

POLITICS. An absolute merit system exists in which every official up to and including the president of the United States should be chosen by examination, would not insure purity in politics so long as vast wealth unites with to bribe and office-holders are willing to be bribed.—[Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

SUNDAY IN PARIS. In Paris Sunday brings no respite. On the contrary, it is the day when they work the hardest. On no other day are the theaters so crowded; on no other day are the butchers' stalls frequented more by customers. It is not a day of rest in Paris; it is a day of activity.—[Rev. W. F. Richardson, Christian, Kansas City, Mo.]

EFFECT OF BELIEF. Back of suicide and crime is the belief in the hereafter. What man thinks, he is. When his thoughts incline him to repudiate the existence of a hell it should be made responsible when he commits suicide. The man who believes in the divine punishment for murder will not take his own life.—[Rev. John Goddard, Methodist, Cincinnati, O.]

POLITICAL MURDER. Our civil laws need to be guarded and preserved, lest political changes mean little else than wholesale pillage and murder.—[Rev. J. W. Wedell, Baptist, Philadelphia.]

REFORM. Never marry a man to mend him or reform him. If a man will not reform to please his sweetheart he

will never do so to please his wife.—[Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, New York City.]

SOCIETY. What is the best society?

We live in an exclusive set, but we exclude the ungodly and the sinners and the scornful of both sexes.—[Rev. John Stephens, Methodist, San Francisco.]

REWARD. To do good to others, to relieve suffering, to nurse the sick, to minister to the poor, and all similar efforts carry their rewards with them.—[Rabbi Gottschall, Hebrew, New York City.]

AGNOSTICISM. Agnostics claim to be opposed to dogmatism. They therefore, ought not to dogmatize as to what is or is not possible to man. It is evident that they do not love their enemies, but they do not believe that there are no people in the world who have not attained to a more altruistic love than themselves.—[Rev. J. S. Franklin, Swedenborgian, San Francisco.]

SIN AND SICKNESS. The tenets of

sin, scripture and universal experience.

The atonement does not avail in this world for all the consequences of sin. Sickness will never be conquered in this world. Look at poverty, crime and accident—all the results of sin—and you will continue to the end of time.—[Rev. Alf Kummer, Methodist, Oakland, Cal.]

THE AMERICAN SOCRATES. There is no more remarkable character in American history than Benjamin Franklin. Some eminent men in Europe called him the "American Socrates" and others the "Solon of America." At one period in his diplomatic career it was said of him by President Adams that there was no other man in the world who could equal his reputation as Franklin.—[Rev. C. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.]

EVILS OF DISCORD. There is no promise of God given to disunion. The church is to be one, and the world is to be one, and if they are not, it will take the trouble to answ-

er. In the first place—though we are far from admitting that the wishes of the inhabitants of Hawaii can be a strong argument for annexation—what is the evidence that the inhabitants of Hawaii wish to be annexed? Will Hawaii have to be fortified after it is annexed? With Hawaii part of the United States will American control, construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal be more or less difficult? Will the United States annexation involve an enlargement of our navy? How great is this enlargement likely to be? Will the annexation of Hawaii give an impetus to the movement for annexation of other islands, of Cuba, for example? Will it rouse all for a while, but soon others will have to be exploited, and we shall enter upon a glorious course of "land-grabbing."

Complications not Serious.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] While it is true that annexation will impose responsibilities and bring complications which may be temporary, it will increase some apprehension in the country; it would increase the financial burden of the country, for the public debt would not tolerate our making money out of the islands, and it would serve no military or naval purposes except bad, dangerous and expensive ones. Militarism, however, may not consist of a desire to exploit the resources of the islands are the only motives that can move the United States to absorb islands in the middle of the Pacific, nearly the whole population of which is of a sort that our legislation is trying to keep out of the United States on the theory that it is economically injurious and politically dangerous.

Already Our Possession.

[Boston Journal:] To all intents and purposes Hawaii is already an American possession. Commercially and politi-

cally it is.

[Boston Herald:] We are not finding fault with this government either in its origin or its methods, but it is necessary to distinctly point out that it is in violation of every known American principle of government. To annex a community of this kind is an attempt to give to it even a territorial form of government, to deny to the Kanakas, who up to a few years ago had a government of their own, were permitted to vote, and who have on the average more intellectual attainments than the negroes of the South—to deny to the

people immediately concerned is obtained in this case.

Government Entirely Un-American.

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More About the \$5.00 Rate.

The price of anything means nothing to you until its exact value has

been proven to you.

A sensible man or woman never makes a purchase without first examining the goods.

That is just why Drs. Shores invite you to call and have a free consultation with them.

They do not give free consultation and advice simply to be giving something for nothing, but they do ask you to come and have a plain talk about catarrh and all chronic diseases simply to demonstrate to you that they possess superior skill and superior methods above any doctors treating this class of diseases.

They will explain to you just what the \$5 rate means; that is neither too high nor too low, but a just rate for people in need of treatment for any chronic ailment, and includes the cost of all medicine needed in your case.

MRS. EBERLY'S GRATITUDE.

She Suffered With Catarrh For Many Years Until She Consulted

Drs. Shores.

Mrs. Mary Eberly, residing at 615 East 30th St., who came here for her health from Stanton County, Neb., says: "I have had catarrh of head, throat and stomach for many years and did a great deal of doctoring. I used to call on Dr. Shores for advice and he has helped wonderfully. Suppressed catarrhal symptoms, improving appetite and helping me wonderfully. I heartily recommend Drs. Shores' treatment."

EAR TROUBLE CURED.

Even The Little Ones Sing the Praises of Drs. Shores' Recognized Skill.

Drs. Shores' Treat and Cure

Catarrh and

all Diseases of

the Eye,

Ear,

Nose,

Throat,

Lungs,

Hay Fever,

Stomach,

Heart,

Kidneys,

Badder,

Liver,

Rheumatism,

St. Vitus Dance,

Epilepsy,

Asthma,

Eczema

Constipation,

Female

Complaints,

Nervous Debility

Insomnia

and all

Chronic,

Nervous

and

Private

Diseases.



Little Ethel Maitre, whose parents reside at 1618 Santee Street and whose father,

Charles J. Maitre, is one of the proprietors of the Galvanized Iron and Cornice Works of this city, has been suffering with Catarrh of head, throat and ears for two years. Mrs. Maitre says: "Ethel is six years old, her ear discharged badly and she had no appetite; under Drs. Shores' treatment she has been cured, and I can cordially endorse Drs. Shores' treatment."

Home Treatment

Cures.

No one deprived

of the bene-

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VIRIPER & HOBART

A Youthful Electrical Genius in the McKinley Administration.

The Twelve-year-old Son of the Vice-President Who Enjoys a Lucrative Government Appointment.

ISPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1897.

THE electrical genius of the administration is just 12 years of age. He is Garret A. Hobart, Jr., the only child of the Vice-President. One has only to look into the little fellow's face to see that his mind is beyond that of the ordinary boy of his age. He is bright, with an alertness of manner and in intentness of listening when matters of importance to his elders are being talked over in his presence that betokens well for the success of his future career. Electricity is his chosen field of work. Why he selected this or what induced this particular bent of mind not even his parents are aware. Already he has gone ahead and actually established himself in business in this line, as he has a decidedly business turn of mind as well.

The electrical firm of Garrett A.



GARRET A. HOBART, JR.

Hobart, Jr., and Ned Viriper was established some two years since in Paterson, N. J., with headquarters, of course, at the ice-jeweler's house that place. Young Hobart, "Junior," as he is called by his parents and every one in Paterson, keeps the books of the firm in the most business-like manner. When he is not busy upon these important ledgers, casting up the accounts and keeping the bills ready for payment, he is at his desk, reading the books under law and k.y. Not an ordinary boy, but one of his own contriving, with an electrical alarm that warns the household in case of burglars breaking through and attempting to steal. There is a still more complicated lock upon the room door, with an alarm which sounds the alarm to the entire neighborhood when it is sounded by any one crossing the threshold.

In order that there should be no feeling of professional jealousy between himself and his partner, young Hobart has given up the billiard room, that of which Viriper is given the place of precedence on the cards of the firm. They undertake to do all kinds of electrical work for friend or foe in Paterson, and, moreover, do it well, for they have staved their business and known that they are about notwithstanding their tender years.

The manner in which the statement that "Junior" had been formally appointed electrician in charge of the White House bells arose from the report that he had stepped up to leave the allurements of his workshop in the Paterson house and allow the business of the "firm" to lapse into innocuous desuetude during his four years' residence in Washington.

"Now mind, dears," said his mother, "who know that President Hobart allows you to look after the electric bells on the front door of the White House?" Then she laughed and kissed her little son when she saw his face light up at this pleasantness. Shortly after the inauguration of the President and Mrs. Hobart were talking together, and the inquiry was made by the former as to "Junior's" progress as an electrician. Mrs. Hobart repeated what she had said to her son. The President was vastly surprised at the idea that there had been at no time any use of the Vice-President's son being appointed electrician at the White House. He has made a study of the front door bell as well as of the electrical apparatus throughout the White House, and in the course of frequent conversation with the President and Mrs. McKinley, with both of whom he is naturally a great favorite, "Junior" has expounded his views ad libitum on the subject that lies next to a clever boyish heart.

However, the mother went on that he was electrician of the White House bells and so he had to abide by the greatness it has brought him. Immediately after the announcement came the offer to be appointed boot-blacker to the President through the powerful influence of the Vice-President's son.

The first indication the family had of "Junior's" particular bent of mind was when he, seven years ago, pointed with pride to his mother a electrical bell he had put up in her room, and when she rang it, he delightedly demanded \$1 in payment of his achievement, or the spot price. Hobart naturally could not credit at first that her little son had really understood, been able to put up an electrical bell, and questioned him as to how he had found out how to accomplish the work.

"I took the telephone apart," was the prompt response.

Then it transpired that for a long time the boy had been in the habit of visiting Edison's electrical works and standing about, looking in his eager, comprehensive way at the men at work. On his return home, however, with questions, the men looked contemptuously at the mite of a chap in knickerbockers, and laughed instead of

answering. Then it dawned upon them that his questions were not childish, but showed thought and knowledge of the subject, and so he became the pet of the establishment, friend Edison down to the smallest atom.

Not long after the electrical-bell episode, "Junior," flushed with pride, called to his father one dark night to look out at the stable, which from floor to roof was ablaze with electricity, and to his amazement, there was no darkness. In order to accomplish this he had attached the house wires and set up electrical bulbs from end to end of the stable. A halt was called, and the wires detached again, for fear of risking a workshophouse and serious results to be apprehended in the line of invalidating the insurance upon the property.

Electrical times were enjoyed to the full by this young genius and electricians ran riot along the Bedfurd mountain road. Again the house wires were tapped, and on the night when the election returns were coming in, "Junior" worked off his ardor and excitement by throwing searchlights from the roof and the windows of his house upon the crowds all about. This searchlight was constructed on the primitive plan of securing a large, bright new bread pan, through which holes were punched, to admit the light, and then the wire was attached to each of these was attached an electric lamp. "Junior" clambered out on the roof and worked the searchlight with his partner in business and a friend whose friends, afterwards, were McKinley transparencies, constructed by the same busy brains and hands.

He has the true experimental spirit of the genius and when it became noised abroad that "Junior" had added to his talents by constructing a battery, the naval boy of the eastern waters was Lieut. W.B. Cushing, destroyer of the Albemarle. Cushing's earlier exploits brought him little in the way of promotion and titles. His reward was opportunity—the chance of a lifetime to gain immortal distinction.

The West also had a gallant young sailor, who won honors and decorations before he was out of his teens. I refer to Charles Rivers Ellet, son of the commander of the Federal steam ram fleet of the Mississippi. At the desperate naval battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862, young Ellet, then a boy of 19 years of age, served on the staff as a medical cadet. In the heat of the battle he learned that his father had been killed in the fight, and, though wounded, the enthusiasm of his boyish friends reached fever heat. One of the leading papers of the country actually sent a formal request to the young electrician to lend it forthwith a plait of the house with electric wires, and an account of the manner in which he had accomplished this marvel of ingenuity.

As may be imagined, "Junior's" workshop at his Paterson home is a place for the uninitiated to wonder at to be found, but by those interested in the ways and means of electricity. There are electric switches secured from Edison and a turning lathe run by electricity, on which the boy does most creditable work in the construction of boxes and carvings of wood.

"Junior" has never attended school by reason of the fact that he has always been rather delicate, but has had tutors and teachers of all kinds. He possesses a decided talent for playing the violin. That he is a genuine boy who can readily be seen from the following sketch of his life: "The world is his—at least the home world, as his parents realized one freezing day a year since when they beheld from the rear windows of the Paterson house a masterly construction in the form of a toboggan slide covered with snow patches, the sledging from the stable windows down to the back lawn, which the genius of the household had converted into a magnificent skating-rink by flooding it with the hose the night before, and over the smooth glassy surface of which nine teen boys were skating in hilarious delight.

KATHERINE E. THOMAS.

Barney and His Brothers.

(New York Press, June 16.) High finance will wag its head gravely and say "I told you so" over the Kaffir King's exit. But is there so much difference between high finance and Kaffir Kingdom? Barney, South African bubbles seems to have a thicker film to them than some that were blown in South America a few years since. Buyers of Kaffirs got stumps for their money than buyers of American. Barney's fancy premiums never exceeded the discounts that high finance took out of the Kaffire Is-mail.

And Barney's character shines as a simple, trustful one beside those of some manipulators of American rails, and all the crude and illiterate crowd remain in the eyes of satiety. But the legerdemain they worked in introducing a transcontinental system, strangling the commerce of a whole group of States and running up a debt of \$112,000,000 to a paternal government while extracting incredible fortunes for themselves was quite beyond the rudimentary work of Barney. There was no trick like that in the book of this crude juggler. Barney's mines, too, had a good deal more gold in them than those which the Bonanza Kings sold to the public. But the Bonanza King went, as the fancy took them, into Europe's saloons, and the United States became it. Barney, the eternal honor he is said, never did an iota to rassled government the "favor" of taking its bonds in private at \$110 and selling them in public for \$115. Barney never tried to corner gold on the heel of a pony, when the same embarrassed government was in need of it. And of all the "cat's-ear" that Barney ever sat loose on humanity there were never any as mangy as Richmond Terminal or Baltimore and Ohio. Most of all, Barney goes to a safe access without the flotation, so far as we know, of a single industrial or the purchase of a single legislator to his dedit.

There have been far more cynical "Rogue's Comedies" played than that of the King of Kaffirs by some of those who remain as leading men and heavy fathers upon the stage of finance.

Commendation for Judge Allen.

(Oakland Times:) Judge M. T. Allen of Los Angeles has ideas of his own, and last week in a divorce suit, made this surprising statement:

"Hereafter I intend to put up this department to the practice of granting alimony where there are no children, and no community property,

and the principal unable to earn their own living. There have been too many instances where wives have sought divorces for the purpose of living on allowances for support made as a charge upon the husband's labors, thus increasing their share of the burden of obtaining a livelihood. So far as this court is concerned, the practice must stop."

In the case under consideration the wife suing for a divorce was a hearty, healthy woman, and it was shown that the sole piece of property she owned was worth only \$1500, and that she was encumbered with debts. The defendant said he was unable to pay the \$30 a month alimony the wife was demanding, but she insisted on it, which the court deemed a fallacy.

"I think that my property ought to be placed in the hands of a trustee, by whom it should be sold, and, after the claim against it is paid, the residue should be used to be loaned for the benefit of our only child. I am perfectly willing to arrange matters that way."

There is a call for a whole lot of judges with the horse sense which Judge Allen of Los Angeles evidently possesses.

A Nasty Slap at Billie.

(Irvington Press:) Billie Carlson has retired from the stage to Los Angeles, where he will exhibit a costume to connect that thriving city with the planet Mars by one of his famous broad railroads. Los Angeles is a large town and can probably stand the addition of another crank and demagogue.

Don't Confuse Them.

(Kanakas Star:) The Kanakas should never, by typographical accidents or otherwise, be confused or mixed up with the Kansans.

WINNING SPURS.

The Ram Fleet's Commander and a Boy Cavalryman.

One Gained a Colonel's Epaulettes—The Other Led Saber Charges and Became a Major-General.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

THE naval boy hero of the eastern waters was Lieut. W.B. Cushing, destroyer of the Albemarle. Cushing's earlier exploits brought him little in the way of promotion and titles. His reward was opportunity—the chance of a lifetime to gain immortal distinction.

The West also had a gallant young sailor, who won honors and decorations before he was out of his teens. I refer to Charles Rivers Ellet, son of the commander of the Federal steam ram fleet of the Mississippi. At the desperate naval battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862, young Ellet, then a boy of 19 years of age, served on the staff as a medical cadet. In the heat of the battle he learned that his father had been killed in the fight, and, though wounded, the enthusiasm of his boyish friends reached fever heat. One of the leading papers of the country actually sent a formal request to the young electrician to lend it forthwith a plait of the house with electric wires, and an account of the manner in which he had accomplished this marvel of ingenuity.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Good Short Stories.

Works Accompanied Her Faith.

THE Buffalo Commercial tells a story of a little girl who was greatly disturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter, she replied: "I prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said: "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and" as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, "I went and kicked the traps all to pieces."

Hurry at the Wrong Time.

SENATOR NELSON of Minnesota does not think that sufficient progress is being made on the Tariff Bill. To him it is going very slow. He says it reminds him, says the Washington Post, of an old Norwegian fable which his mother told him.

A small was sent to get some water to christen a baby. When he was returning with the water he saw a number of people going into the church, among them a young lady in bridal attire. "What is going on there?" he asked.

"The child for whom you were sent to bring water to christen has grown to be a young lady, and she is going to be married," was the reply.

"Then I must hurry," said the small, and in attempting to hurry he spilt the water.

His Horned Horse.

A GOOD story comes from Ridgefield, that fine old town down in Fairfield county which has many residences of wealthy New Yorkers. The people are proud of the revolutionary history of the place, and one of the residents has a local reputation for his knowledge in that line.

The other day some workmen dug up a lot of bones, which were promptly conveyed to the village historian and "laid on his table." As the story goes, he adjusted his spectacles, asked as to the precise location where the relics were found, put on his thinking cap and immediately proceeded to his study. After remembrance for a few minutes he distinctly recalled the fact that Gen. Benedict's horse was shot under him while the revolutionary war was being fought at that identical spot, and was buried where it fell. The bones now occupy a show case in the local museum of history in the rear of the village store.

But the horns, which were dug up at the same place, were hurriedly buried again.—(Hartford Times.)

It Must Have Been Lacking.

THE late Cardinal Manning would occasionally, at the house of an intimate friend, throw over "the care of all the churches" for an hour and indulge in amusing reminiscences. One story he used to tell, though he himself was the butt of its humor, was of a sculptor who had attempted the cardinal's bust at Rome.

During one of the sittings the sculptor discoursed on phrenology, and Manning made him point out on the head he was modeling the supposed seat of the various organs or "bones." At last Manning asked: "Where is the organ of conscientiousness?"

The sculptor walked across the room to where Manning was sitting, and, touching certain part of the cardinal's cranium, said:

"That's where it ought to be."

True to Instructions.

M Y friend, the newspaper man, told me a funny little story which happened during the last election in a certain newspaper office in this city, says the St. Louis Republic. They were pressed for men, and had to take on some of the old printers that went out of the office with the arrival of the typesetting machines. One of the editorial writers wrote what he considered a fine effort of rhetoric on McKinley. Every page was sorely crowded, and the flat had gone forth with the editorials ledged, not even editorials. In the midst of the editorial effusion occurred the sentence, "McKinley's name led all the rest."

This piece of copy was turned over to one of the old discharged men. To everybody's astonishment half the editorial page was leaded, making the very offending column the eye. The old printer was sent for. He declared that he had followed copy exactly. Asked to bring proof, he hurried upstairs and from a bundle of written sheets extracted what he wanted.

In the mean time the editorial writer had discovered that "led all the rest" had been omitted entirely, and he was madder than ever.

"Where is the rest of that sentence?" he growled, when the ancient fossil appeared with on the copy. "You've cut off all of McKinley's name!" "There is no copy," said the editor. "Right after McKinley's name you wrote 'led all the rest'—and I leaded it, of course."

The editorial writer had nothing more to say after that.

Anderson's Sad Death.

X-CONGRESSMAN LEW HANBACK of Kansas, is essentially an orator of sympathies. He can tell a touching story with unrivaled skill, and Kansas never had another G.A.R. campfire orator so entirely to the manner born. Years ago he and Gen. Archie Williams were engaged instumping the southern part of Kansas together. In those days war and war records were made much of in political oratory, and Hanback had a particularly touching story about a private soldier by the name of Anderson who had died in his arms while whispering messages for his brethren and mother. It invariably made the audience roar with a genuine cry, and Gen. Williams himself always found the tears coursing down his cheeks as he sat on the stage awaiting his own turn at the meeting. This anecdote was used as a climax by Hanback. Williams had no time to return over his wretched confusion before his time came to talk, and he was naturally vexed about it. One day before the hour for meeting he accosted Hanback after this fashion:

"Look here, Lew, are you going to kill Anderson tonight?"

"Sure thing," replied Lew; "why not?"

"Well, I want you to give Anderson a rest. There isn't any sense in killing man over and over that way."

"Anderson is mine," replied Lew, somewhat heatedly, "and I am going to kill him. You can't feel like it. Besides this is the first campaign in which Anderson has ever been killed, and you can see for yourself how it fetches the boys."

This closed the discussion, but Will Hanback finally resolved to break up the Anderson statehood the next occasion by turning the laugh on Hanback. He fixed in his own mind how right at the most pathetic point he would rise and say:

"Excuse me, Col. Hanback, but last

VESUVIUS'S AWFUL RECORD.
Over 20,000 Lives Were Lost at Pompeii and Herculanum.

nights when you killed Anderson you cut off his left leg instead of his right."

"How did it work?" inquired a listener to whom Gen. Williams was telling this story.

"Work? Work? Why, when that man got Anderson's head into his arms I was bawling louder than any other calf in the room!"—(Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

Bill Nye's Humor.

ONE day in midwinter the train stopped at a way station in the West and he had five minutes to wait. Mr. Nye's roving eye discovered that the plump leather pillows of the sofa in the smoking car we were riding in were unattached, "says the Indianapolis Journal. "Without a word he picked up one of the leather cylinders and placed one under each arm, with tassels to the front. He was an invalid in looks, as well as in strength, and when he appeared upon the platform thus equipped, the astonished natives watched him with silent admiration, "comes to think of it."

The first great eruption took place in the year 79 A.D., when Pompeii and Herculanum were completely buried by lava and ashes. For more than 1500 years the volcano lay dormant until December 1, 1851, when it once more opened and poured forth a stream of lava, ashes and rocks. In this eruption over 20,000 persons lost their lives.

The eruption of 1851 was the greatest of modern times. A slight eruption of the volcano occurred in 1851, which was witnessed by a party of Americans who were in Pompeii at that time.

Not far from the crater is the famous observatory which for many years was in charge of Prof. Luigi Palmieri. Prof. Palmieri rendered valuable services in 1852, when he was in the observatory all alone, and the primitive inhabitants of that town are probably still wondering what horrible malady compelled that invalid to surround him, made thorough observations of the eruption.

Over 20,000 Lives Were Lost at Pompeii and Herculanum.

The recent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is undoubtedly the greatest that has occurred since the year 1872. In that year over 10,000 lives were lost, and thousands of industrious and hard-working men and women living in the vicinity of the fiery mountain were made homeless.

For centuries the inhabitants of the surrounding country have suffered from the same. Strange to say, during early Roman history Mt. Vesuvius was dormant. On its outer slopes, now completely covered with lava, were vineyards and gardens. The interior of the crater was a plain, several miles in width. It is related that Spartacus and his followers took refuge in the crater when they were besieged by Roman soldiers.

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YOSEMITE

And Mariposa Big Trees.
Via Berendo and Standard. Season of '97 opens April 1. Shortest and best line, with new and easy stages. For full particulars apply offices of Southern Pacific.

California Pictures.

LIFE out of doors in California is always full of an exhilarating charm, from the beginning of the year to its close. Although this is a land of summer, Nature's face is not one of monotonous sameness. It is as variable as a laughing maiden's which is forever putting on fresh touches of beauty. Who could desire to look upon a fairer picture than this which may be seen from the window where I sit? Look at the grandeur of it all and tell me if there is anything lacking for its perfection. How green is the lawn with its millions of blades of emerald grass! The light breezes touch them caressingly, and the gold of the sunshine shimmers upon their breast.

The tall, branching palm trees stand gracefully above them, stretching out vast branching arms to the noonday sun. Near it rises the cedar with its somber boughs, its great trunk swathed in climbing ivy, and beyond, bursting into magnificent bloom, is the tall magnolia tree with its rich, polished leaves, nodding carelessly to the giant pepper. The orange and the apricot stand side by side, crowned with the golden rays of the sunlight. The walnut, beautiful in its white, leaf-crowned branches, leans above, gazing down at the tall roses in riot with blossoms of every color. And how the tall roses stand with biding fragrance, while a witchery of grace the slender blades of the bunching pampas grass dance in the wind as if full of the rhythm of gladness.

Across the way, giants in stature, stand the stately eucalypti dropping their shadows across the street, their leaves playing at hide and seek with the sunbeams. The tall, graceful trees are as young as golden sunrises, the branches envelop the porch like a curtain, and there the humming birds build their nests, and the butterflies

sip their nectared sweets, and the bees buzz in happy gladness.

But afar off, over the broad intervals, beyond the garden city, is the crowning glory of it all, the majesty of the lofty mountains. Eleven thousand feet toward the smiling blue rise their loftiest peaks, piercing the upper air. How wonderful the transformations which they show within the hours from dawn to sunset. Their grand, rocky fronts are like new creations every hour. In the early morning they stand like a vast somber wall, with their sides as flawless and pure. They rise as if in a hushed dream above the shadowed valleys, the pictures of repose and of Titanic strength. Silence reigns along the sky. Their sides are as soft as the petals of a rose, and the magnificence of the sun-filled depths of air. Far away the sea gleams through the wide distance, its hushed waves lapping the white sands of our sun-kissed shores, while the bright orange and palm trees fill our hillsides, and vineyards lie along the valley, ripening in our vales of calm. Looking on all this beauty the genuine lover of nature is apt to feel the force of the poet's words when he exclaims:

"A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet."

and the full wide landscape from mountains to the sea is before the sight, an enchanted picture of untold brightness.

Now comes the glare of the noon-day, when these vast mountain fronts stand bold and bare in the sunlight. Their granite cliffs are like great silent lips that might, if they would speak, tell us the story of creation. Vast canons are revealed, hidden in the shadows and the mountain's hidden fastnesses. Here the noble forests of these Sierras are nursed, and the laughing streams are born. The strength of these world-old bulwarks is to be observed in glances of the midday sun. Rock-ribbed and tree-crowded they seem kindred with time, and look as if they might laugh at the power of the earthquake or the thronging grasp of the swift-rushing whirlwind. When comes the evening, and the giant trees stand in sunlight and its softness. The rocks become to the lingering vision, like pearls and amethyst. Intangible mists veil them with beauty, and like a glowing wall they stand before the west. Gloriously royal-purple brightness and faint pink shadows creep along their crests. Then come threads of golden light which mingle with the rose, the purple melts into amber, and lo! all their vast sides burst into the glory of warmth and color.

Then it is that the mountain-lover who has climbed their heights sees the splendor of a new-born day. The air, purified in the infinite alembic of night, is full of softness and balm. He drinks it in like new wine, quenching his thirst with delight. In it fits him with an ecstasy of content which is enhanced beyond the beauty and harmony about him. As the dawn brightens the world is full of song. Great choirs of birds sing in every tree top. Bees buzz in all the broad spaces of those rocky aisles. The tenor voices of the birds sing in the morning air, and the hum of the bees is louder along its way. The tall pines sigh with every passing breeze, while cedar and bay mingle their fragrance with that of the multitudinous wild flowers which adorn every rock and crevice and hillside. The broken silence is exchanged for rhythm and harmonious fullness. Every leaf and blade of grass and growing weed has speech and melody. Vision broadens

ELIZA A. OTIS.

Removal Notice

the other and really thinks they are the greatest.

As soon as a man begins to try to look after his wife and worried to his wife, and overworked to him.

A man will dig up the whole yard when he wants to go fishing, and not find near so many worms as he does when he spades up one flower bed the next day.

Catarrh

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., had a severe case of catarrh, which finally became so deep-seated that she was entirely deaf in one ear, and part of the bone in her nose sloughed off. The best physicians treated her in vain, and she used various applications of sprays and washed to no avail.

S. S. never fails to cure a blood disease, and is a remedy which reaches deep-seated cases. Guaranteed perfectly可靠. Books free!

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Aims and Objects of the Recent Universal Postal Congress.

[Contributed to The Times]

WITHIN three weeks there have been fifteen postmasters-general in Washington. They were from Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Cape Colony, Austria, India, Mexico, Norway, Holland, the Transvaal and Sweden. These gentlemen were delegates to the Universal Postal Congress lately in session here. Sixty-two nations were represented in this convention by 104 delegates and attachés. The object was to improve postal facilities throughout the world. This is done by the action of the convention, afterward ratified by the different governments represented.

The United States was the first to suggest such a convention. The suggestion was made by Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair in 1863. The first convention, however, was not held until 1874, only six nations being represented in Berne. The second was held in Paris in 1878; the third in Lisbon in 1885; the fourth in Vienna in 1894; and the fifth in Washington at the present day. The sixth will be held in Rome in 1894.

The convention met in the old Corcoran Art Gallery. The highly-polished mahogany furniture was arranged in a semi-circle, something like the desks in the United States Senate chamber. The frieze of the room was composed of the coats of arms of the various nations represented, with flag-covered standards. The walls were draped with heavy veiling of a maroon color, so as to confine the sound within the chamber and make it easy for each delegate to be heard. All the sessions were secret, like the executive sessions of the Senate. The delegates were principally negotiating a treaty, and treaties are always negotiated in secrecy.

The presiding officer and president of the congress was Gen. George S. Batcheller, an American, and the two secretaries of the Convention were Charles Chaille-Lang and Robert Stockwell Hatcher, both Americans.

Col. Long was well known in Egypt long ago and Mr. Hatcher has been the reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

All the proceedings, documents and data of the convention were in French. Even the Germans sanctioned the use of the French language. It is the court language of the world, and Prussia took the lead in making it the language of the post. The Great Latin Russia endeavored to supplement the French language in oriental courts, but failed. The work of the convention was filtered through three committees. They met at specified times and presented their reports on certain subjects. The members never received themselves into committee of the whole, although it was thought that action would be taken in committee of the whole before adjournment. The chairman of each committee called all the work he had after the French method.

There was some difficulty in selecting these belts at the beginning of the session. The United States government paid for the bells.

All sorts of bells were offered: old-fashioned dinner bells, small, weight bells,

ring bells and many others. The chairman of the committee selected exquisite little tinklers. Something more elaborate was chosen for the presiding officer. Gen. Batcheller, however, never used the bell in signaling or in giving an emergency order.

To use the words of one of the delegates, "He brought the convention to order with a club." This may mean that he used cane in the place of a gavel or bell.

Two of the desks in the hall were draped in black. One was in memory of the Postmaster-General of Berlin, who died from an accident after his selection by the Emperor. The other was draped in memory of the delegate from Hawaii, who died a few weeks ago.

The prominent men in the discussion were the delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. All were perfectly conversant with the subject, and are fluent speakers. Bruno Fritsch, representing the German Empire, organized the military postal service of the German dominions with France in 1871-72. This work was wonderful. Letters reached the German soldiers, whether on picket, or even in the line of battle, with the regularity and precision of a city delivery. Another remarkable delegate was Hochi, who had been speaker for the lower house in Japan for three years. His speeches were made with such vigor and originality as to lead his friends to call him the "Tom Reed of Japan." Gen. Tyner, an ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, was also a delegate. Capt. N. M. Brooks, for thirty years the chief of the postal service of the Postoffice Department here in Washington, also represented the United States. He was a delegate to Vienna, and this long experience made him a valued member.

Another delegate of distinction was Spencer W. Tracy, representing Great Britain. One of the American delegates asked him whether it was his father or his grandfather who wrote the "History of England?" He smiled and replied: "Neither I am the man." Another delegate was the Hon. Emilio Chiaromonte, a member of the Italian House of Representatives. He failed to go to the Senate this fall. He won five little gold medals strong together. They represent the only compensation received from the government by a member of the Italian Parliament. One of these medals was given to each member at the end of each term of service. Among the associates of Sir Adriano was a brother of the Count Brazza, the great Italian explorer. He has an American wife. The delegate from Transvaal was an honored relative of its President. While on an excursion with other delegates to Fortress Monroe, the other day he asked his associates to drink to the health of his son. This was done. At that very hour his son lay dead in prison. The sad information was received a short time afterward.

The treaty which these delegates have been engaged in securing goes into effect until January 1, 1899. Prior to this it will be ratified by the various governments. China, Korea and the Orange Free State are the only nations that have not voted in the convention. The delegates are there by courtesy only, as their countries are not members of the postal union. At the next convention, however, these countries will be thoroughly represented.

The delegate from Persia brought an autograph letter from the new Shah to President McKinley, announcing his accession to the throne. The Shah, remembering that the convention was to be held in Washington, requested him to represent Persia, and gave him the post of delegate. He spoke French like a Parisian.

The United States occupies a prominent position in this postal brotherhood. It has 76,000 postoffices, twice as many as any other country. Germany comes next with about half this number. Great Britain has less than a third. There are 185,000 officers and employees in the service. Germany is not far behind us. Germany has the lead in the number of letter-boxes for the use of the public. France being second, and the United States third. We occupy the sixth place in the pro-

portion of postoffices to population, and the sixteenth of postoffices to era. In New South Wales the average of articles of mail matter received by each inhabitant is 92; in the United States, 72. Curiously enough, in this respect Hawaii is fourteenth, outraging most countries supposed to be more advanced, such as Italy, Norway, Sweden, Chile, Russia and Japan.

No other country approaches the United States in its railway routes. It has 170,000 miles of such roads. Germany is next highest, with only 52,000 miles. The United States ranks first in postal income and expenditure, Germany being a close second. Our postal service costs about \$91,000,000 a year. The revenue is \$8,000,000 less. All other

countries make a profit out of the postal business. Great Britain loses about \$14,000,000 a year, and France about \$10,000,000.

The Constitution says "Congress shall have power to establish postoffices and post roads." It early delegated to the Post Office Department the establishment of postoffices for mail roads, retained the right to establish post roads. The clerk of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads made up at each session a formidable bill to establish these roads. A member would report the clerk to put in a line of post road from "Skedaddle" to "Skeetersville," and it was done. Finally Congress got tired of the business, and left it to the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

The nomenclature of the postoffices is interesting. In New Jersey, for instance, names which may, locally, suggest some patriotic or historical rank, have been used. Two words are frequently united in spelling, such as "Longpine" in Arkansas, and "Bigblue" in Arizona. Florida rejoices in a post-office at "Bumpnose," and Kentucky

in "Jamboree." "Plattnow" is located in three States and in the Indian Territory. For a long time there was only one "Trilly" postoffice. Late a Florida village of that name has turned up. It is way down toward the St. Sebastian river, in the pineapple country, 11 miles from Seville Square, while Big and Taffy streets and Laird Lane, "Fool's Gulch" is a station in Arizona.

There are seventy-four "Beavers" in the Union. Michigan has a town named after its Governor, Pingree. There are sixteen "Grovers," one in Cleveland county, N. C. "Gold" is a postal station in California and Pennsylvania, and "Grosvenor" is both in North Carolina and Tennessee. The South is represented as "Little Silver." The South is represented by such names as "Negro," "Neegroam," "Young America," and "Negro." "Young America" is in Kentucky and Iowa, and "Zero" is in Kentucky. "Head or Parson" in Tennessee, and "Head of Island" in Louisiana. Oregon and West Virginia have utilized the name of "Job," and

"Patience" is found only in Pennsylvania. "Elm" is in Elgin county, Ontario. "Gip" is in Gippsland, Victoria. "Gip" flourishes in North Carolina and Wisconsin. "Long" and "Short" are post-offices in different States. "Hat" is in Irwin county, Ga., and "Coast" appears in Tennessee. "Pine" in Tennessee, "Piney Woods" in West Virginia, "Jollytown" in Pennsylvania, "Goodwin" in Alabama, and "Goodwin" in Indiana.

In the fifth postal convention, not more than 100,000 letters and post cards are scattered over the country in search of information. Meantime the letter-carriers and clerks of United States postoffices will resume their efforts to induce Congress to give them at least 80 per cent. of the pay of an ordinary New York police officer.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Victorian's Pie.

One of Queen Victoria's birthday gifts was a peculiar one. From time almost immemorial up to 1834, it appears, the city of Gloucester was in the habit of expressing its loyalty to the throne by

sending to the reigning sovereign a simple pie. In the year mentioned the ancient custom fell into disuse, but it was revived in 1833, and has been followed with full appreciation of its picturesqueness. This year, notes the New York Times, the people of Gloucester felt that they should make a special effort, and the pie sent to Baltimore, which goes to the king, was itself of an unusually elaborate character. It weighed twenty pounds, and was adorned with truffles, fine prawns on gold skewers, and aspic jelly. On top of the pie was a representation of the royal crown and cushion, with a scroll setting forth the motto "God Save the Queen."

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custom from the Norman period to the Victoria era." All this was hand-painted, as were two shields, one bearing a cathedral and the other the monogram "V. R.," a crown and the date 1837-1897.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

[New York Press.] Marriage is the emanation of life, of love. It often makes a lovely couple.

Women have a theory that a bad man can never like to watch a sunset or smell flowers.

A man can always get the respect of a woman by trifling on that he doesn't tell all he knows.

When a woman wants to call her husband down before company she needn't say anything. She only needs to smile in a sort of deprecating way.

Some women's idea of taking care of a man is to have a lot of fuzzy sachet bags to put in the bottom of the drawers he keeps his shirts in.

[Contributed to The Times]

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SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1897.

3 Parts—32 Pages.

Part III—Pages 23, 32.

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XVIITH YEAR.



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Makes a specialty of any particular branch and devotes energy and time to that particular department it ought to excel. This is the case with our prescription department; our customers appreciate our work in this line, for it has already grown to one of the largest in the city. Give it a trial.

If those ants don't stop after using one bottle of our "Ant Killer," we will pay you back the price 25c

Swift's Specific .....	.65c
Mennen's Borax Talcum .....	.15c
Benzola Cream for face .....	.25c
Poison Oak Lotion .....	.25c
Positive Corn Cure, guaranteed .....	.25c
Angier's Petroleum Emulsion .....	.75c
Fellow's Syrup .....	.95c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription .....	.65c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery .....	.65c

Electric Belts.

Electric Belt, regular price \$25.00	\$12.50
Electric Belt, regular price \$20.00	\$10.00
Electric Belt, regular price \$15.00	\$7.50
Electric Belt, regular price \$5.00	\$2.50
Electric Belt, regular price \$2.50	\$1.25

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Stamps of all denominations in quantities to suit.

Our Floral Department.

Furnished more baskets and bouquets at the recent various school exercises than any other florist in the city. Price and artistic work was the reason.

Selected Redondo Carnations, doz. ....	.15c
Cut Roses, doz. ....	.40c
Gladiolas, doz. ....	.50c
Dahlias, assorted colors, doz. ....	.25c
Hydrangeas, in pots, each. ....	.50c

Morris Goldenson, Mfrgr. Floral Dept.

Ellington's Opposite Stimpson Block. Cut-Rate Drug Store.

The Cream,

The Clothing Corner.

Nothing else. We said ALL of our Men's Business Suits of the \$16 and \$18 grades, ALL of them, the very cream of the stock, and they're all put in, on the "Backward Season" prize table to give you for cash. An elegant up-to-date Summer Suit for the striking price of

\$13.50

Can you allow such a chance to pass with our National Holiday staring you in the face?

Mullen Brothers

101-103 North Spring Street
201-203-205-207-209 West First Street

LEGAL

Notice to Contractors.
Office of the Arrowhead Reservoir Co., San Bernardino, Calif., June 15th, 1897.
SIR:—THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSED TO you undersigned and endorsed, "Proposals for tunnel Linings," will be received until 2 o'clock p.m., June 21st, 1897, for the lining of the tunnel and gallery, with stone, masonry or brick work, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in our office. Proposers are required to furnish a check for \$500.00 to secure compliance. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

THE ARROWHEAD RESERVOIR CO.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Arrowhead Reservoir Co., a corporation for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on the 15th instant. The meeting will be held at the office of the company, room 3, California Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal., on Wednesday, July 7, 1897, at 10 a.m.

B. THRELKELD, Secretary.

"THE ONLY PATTON"

EXPERT WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER AND ENGRAVER.

314 South Broadway.

Watch Crystals..... .50c

Main Springs..... .50c

Small Clock Cleaned..... .50c

Watch Crystals..... .50c

These prices are one-half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work War-
ranted for One Year.

NOW OPEN—

Pacific School of Osteopathy
and Infirmary, Phillips Block,
Spring St., L. A. Cal. Sample Co-
pies of The Osteopathic Free
Circular to be had.

A HOLE IN THE GROUND.

THE LARGEST SUBAQUEOUS TUNNEL EVER BUILT UNDER A RIVER THROUGH WATER-BEARING STRATA.

A Splendid Engineering Triumph That Crowns the Sixtieth Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Reign—A Tunnel That is as Light, Airy and Comfortable as the Open Day—The Great "Shield" That Dug the Trench.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

LONDON, June 16, 1897.

VARIOUS attempts, some successful and some not, have been made to connect by tunnels under the River Thames, the great and growing populations of the largest city in the world. All of them, however, even the tunnels for the underground railroads—those built and now building—and the same may be said of roads in the United States and other countries—are smaller than the Blackwall, the one just opened. Therefore, it will be of interest to describe it, for it has many interesting features. It is a record of successful contest, under the ground and under the water, with the great forces of nature, which always resist any attempt of man to turn them aside from their usual course.

While there are several bridges and tunnels above and in the vicinity of London Bridge, the demand for a crossing of the river below that point was so great that the Tower Bridge, a great structure with two leaves opening up to let the ships through, was opened in recent years at a cost of \$7,000,000, to accommodate the street traffic and to relieve London Bridge. But so rapid was the increase of the traffic that no sensible diminution has been noticed over London Bridge, so that, at some point about six miles below this bridge, it became absolutely necessary for the accommodation of about 1,000,000 people to the population of New York

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

LOUIS F. GOTTSCHALK has recovered from his recent illness, and will give the postponed recital of his own compositions on Wednesday evening at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall. Several of the numbers on the programme will be rendered by those friends of the young composer for whom there were originally written. The song, "How Shall I Love You," was written for Mrs. Jenny Kempton, "My Own Sweetheart" for Mrs. J. S. Owens, "A Little Dutch Garden" for Mrs. J. Bond Francisco, "The Train to Poppyland" for Mrs. Roth Hamilton, "Laugh and Be Merry" for Dr. Ludwig Semler and the violin solo, "Reverie," for J. Bond Francisco.

Miss Alice Coleman of Pasadena, who has been studying in Boston and gives a number of successful piano recitals in Boston and Providence, will give a recital on Tuesday evening, July 6, at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall. She will be assisted by Miss Anna Miller Wood of San Francisco, contralto, and Edwin H. Clark, violin.

An organ recital was given at Simpson Tabernacle yesterday afternoon by pupils of Frank H. Colby, before an assemblage of the friends of the participants. The programme of well conducted organ compositions was without exception, creditably given.

Grand choruses in E flat (Dybois)—Miss Estelle Miller.

Prelude (Smart)—Miss Gertrude Vaughn.

Andante in A (Smart)—Miss Rose Sherman.

(a) Prelude in G (Petrail); (b) Grand Chorus (Salome)—Miss Eva Ellsworth.

(a) Andante Tranquillo (Smart); (b) Study in A (Buck)—Fred Groton.

Prelude and Fugue in G (Hesse) and Elevation in A (Guilmant)—Mrs. McCormick.

Postlude in G (Hesse)—Alfred Stern.

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March, "Cuban Liberty," (Ramsdell) Overture, "Die Entfahrung aus dem Dom" (Mozart).

Violin duo, Potpourri, "Norma," (Mozart Schoen); Julius Stamm and Miss Mayme Crowder.

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Menelik means to prove to the world that he does not intend to be out of fashion in any accomplishment of civilization. He is at present working on a project for enabling military bands, and has charged a Russian conductor, one Milowsky, with the duty of instructing the Abyssinians in the new art. It is Menelik's intention to send

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"A mark of musical courtesy by M. Viardot on this occasion (a studio recital) must go upon record in a day when such delicacy is alas! too rare. Arriving at the studio a little late, one of the pupils of the master, and friend of M. Viardot, would not permit the latter to open the door, but remained in the hall until the song was finished. That is to say, one of the greatest artists of the world has known, a member of a family of great artists, of the most famous and most fated of present-day Parisiennes, would not allow the singing of a modest pupil in a modest studio to be disturbed by the opening and shutting of a door, and an entry into a room.

"Why, that is not courtesy," she said, laughing, her wonderful face lighting up with surprise when the fact was remarked to her. 'I could not, why I could not—how could I?—any more than I could thump down with all my might a false chord on the piano on which an artist was playing, or draw a brush across the palette of a painter at work. I could not,'

This anecdote should be picked out from here, printed in ink of all colors, and printed simultaneously and consecutively every day for the year in all the newspapers, all the grandees and most fated of present-day Parisiennes, would not allow the singing of a modest pupil in a modest studio to be disturbed by the opening and shutting of a door, and an entry into a room.

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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, June 26.—At 8 o'clock a.m. barometer registered 30° 00' 00". The temperature for the corresponding hours showed 54 degrees and 66 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent; 5 p.m., 68 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., 88 northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., partly cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

As there will be from three to four thousand Christian Endeavorers in Los Angeles on the Fourth of July, it is suggested that citizens would do well to recognize the Christian Endeavor colors, purple and gold, making a showing of them in connection with the red, white and blue.

Two San Diego lawyers, while engaged in a wrangle over a division of property belonging to a recently unlumbered couple, got into angry words and thence came to blows. It is painful in this enlightened era to see the teachings of Coke and Blackstone abandoned in favor of those laid down by the little Marquis of Queensbury and Jawsmith J. Corbett.

Santa Monica is now happy. She has a menagerie of wild animals, where the hypothesis is domiciled along with the speckled osmaburgh and the striped condurango. They have also sent to Africa for two beautiful camels, called giraffe and giraffe, which will eat the tops of the gum trees, thereby saving the city the cost of a landscape gardener.

In the San Bernardino correspondence of The Times on Friday a mining man was quoted as saying the weather in the neighborhood of The Needles was very cool, so that overcoats were needed there. If this is true, then there must certainly have been a most remarkable change in the weather in that vicinity. It used to be a saying in Arizona that The Needles people had to go down to Yuma to cool off in the summer.

The Chino beet-sugar factory is now engaged in the excavation of what will be, when fully completed, the largest silo in the world. It is designed to put up beet pulp as winter food salted down for fattening cattle, and will contain pulp enough to stall-feed 7000 head of cattle. Its dimensions are to be 1600x400x200 feet. A track is to be laid from the sugar factory to the silo, and the cars will be hauled thither by a small motor engine.

The soliciting committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been very successful in its last effort to increase the membership of that body, having secured sixty new members, in about eight hours' work. The efforts will not be relaxed until the membership reaches a thousand, it being now over nine hundred, which is a most creditable showing for Los Angeles, as the membership of the New York Chamber of Commerce is only about twelve hundred and fifty.

Having been notified by the Superintendent of Streets in person that the First and Alameda street crossing really had to come out, the railroad companies removed the obnoxious castings on Friday night. Notices in writing from the City Council were ignored, but when John Drain talked in his emphatic way even railway superintendents could not assert with any show of plausibility that they hadn't heard him. The Southern Pacific is having a heap of tribulation in trying to grab everything in sight.

The lofty patriotism of the Los Angeles County Council of Labor is deserving of recognition. That high-minded body sized up the city appropriation for celebrating the Fourth, and reached out for the whole pile with a demand for \$4 per hour per man for blowing horns and beating drums in the street parade. Not being able to convince the Celebration Committee that all the money should be turned over to musicians of the boycotters' union, the council announces that it is useless to ask any labor unions to celebrate the Fourth of July.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Rate Secured for Trans-

mississippi Congress Delegates.

The Chamber of Commerce has just received word from T. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, stating that the company would sell tickets to the Transmississippi Commercial Congress to be held in Salt Lake July 14 to any one desiring to attend the conference at one-half the first-class fare for one way to Ogden for the round trip, the rate being open to arrive in Ogden the 13th and the morning of the 14th. These tickets allow the purchasers to remain until after the Pioneer Jubilee, July 21. The fare from Ogden to Salt Lake and return will be \$1.50 additional. This relieves the organizations of Southern California from appointing a specified number of delegates in order to get the reduced rates.

The Chamber of Commerce at its last session passed resolutions inviting the National Republican League of the United States to hold its next annual meeting in Los Angeles, July 1898.

These resolutions were passed on the suggestion of A. W. Kinney and will be turned over to him to deliver to the league at its session in Detroit, July 13 to 15.

DOWNTON.

A very attractive exhibit of apricots free three-year-old trees raised at Little Rock, Antelope Valley, was placed on exhibit yesterday by R. E. Hobson of this city.

C. C. Clement, Sierra Madre, makes a display of Damson plums on the branch.

Hoseacres ranch replenishes its display of pears, plums and walnuts in their green state.

Elsinore Hot Springs has a display of mineral water.

The Chamber is endeavoring to replenish the deciduous-fruit display in the glass jars and is anxious to have producers having fruit that they desire placed on exhibition to send the same before it gets too ripe. Special pains will be taken to put it in attractive condition and give credit to the donor.

WE CANNOT OFFER YOU THE EARTH
Because it is not ours, but we can offer you some bargains in choice lots that will make your mouth water. Beaudry Estate, room 17, 217 New High street.

UP AT LAST.

FIRST-STREET RAILROAD CROSSING HAS BEEN REMOVED.

Street Superintendent Drain Uses Plain Language With General Manager Wood and Superintendent Muir—Another Obstacle to Jumping Alameda Street.

Power Paint.

The famous First-street crossing, the fruitful source of so much warfare between the people and the railroad corporations, has at last been removed. This time it is not merely covered up with sand, but actually taken out of the ground and carted off.

Several weeks ago the Los Angeles Railway Co. decided to lay a new crossing at the corner of First and Alameda streets over which its cars could pass without the disagreeable bumping over the rails of the Southern Pacific's Alameda-street track, which had been wrenching its cars and nearly derailing them. This was very praiseworthy. But instead of conferring with the city authorities about the matter, the company by night laid a second crossing, in order to swing the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks until the new crossing was finished.

The illegal manner in which this was done elicited a protest from the public. Everybody felt apprehensive that the Southern Pacific meant to try to jump Alameda street and lay a double track all the way from the Compton-street depot to the Arcade depot. While the railroad had tried to do the part and of course wants to do again some day.

The Council ordered the objectionable crossing removed. The street railroad company swung the tracks and swung the track again, but instead of taking out the extra crossing left it there, neatly covered up with sand. The officials of the street railway company said that it would cost \$200 to take up the crossing, that it would be of no use anywhere else, and that they were not responsible for it. Citizens didn't agree. They thought that was too much of an advantage for the railroad in case it tried to double-track Alameda street.

At last Street Superintendent Drain informed Superintendent and General Manager Wood of the Los Angeles Railway Company that out the crossing must come. They have obeyed. Friday night the crossing was taken up and nothing remains to mark the spot of a hard-fought conflict between the power of the corporations and the power of the people.

SANTA MONICA.

Installation of Officers by Knights of Pythias.

SANTA MONICA, June 26.—(Regular Correspondence.) J. Santa Monica Company, No. 21, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, installed the following officers Friday evening: Captain, E. J. Vawter, Jr.; First Lieutenant, A. J. Myers; Second Lieutenant, George Hart; First Guide, E. E. Ellsworth; Second Guide, W. C. Burton; Treasurer, A. F. Johnston.

Col. Arndt of Los Angeles Company, No. 25, was the installing officer, and many of the members of this company were present. Besides these there were Maj. John A. Lukens, Pass-and-Guard, on the Major-General's staff; Col. Arndt, San Diego, in command of the 2d Regt. Capt. Roy John, Chaplain; Merlinites, and Lieut. Brownfield. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and the Los Angeles company presented the local company with a beautiful banner.

The steamer San Mateo is due to arrive at Port Los Angeles Sunday morning.

Charles Rutledge of this city had a narrow escape from death Saturday afternoon. His team became frightened, ran and dragged him under the tongue of a wagon between them, the driver of which stopped before he succeeded in stopping the horses and securing his own release.

The question of incorporation under a special charter is being agitated here, in order that the expense of constructing and maintaining a pleasure wharf and breakwater needed public improvements may be provided.

The Murhal meetings are expected to close Sunday evening. Fifteen to twenty converts are the only tangible results perceptible thus far, although the attendance has been very large at all meetings.

The local bicycle races at the Southern Pacific track on Saturday afternoon were well attended, and the work done was excellent.

The newly-elected officers of Santa Monica Hive, No. 12, Lady Maccabees, Mrs. Ladd, Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Mrs. Winona Webb, Lady Commander, Mrs. Anna Guidinger; Lieutenant-Commander, Miss Alma Frederick; Record Keeper, Mrs. Nora Kane; Finance Keeper, Mrs. Alma Gasper; Sergeant, Mrs. Augusta Muller; Mistress at Arms, Mrs. Isabella Maguire; Sentinel, Mrs. Louis Picket; Picket, Mrs. Sarah Frederick; Chaplain, Mrs. Justina Hardwick.

BASCH.

A game of baseball will be played this afternoon at Athletic Park between the Trilbys and Redondos. A special wire has been put in at the park so that the results of each inning of the game at San Bernardino can be known to audience. Much interest is felt in the outcome of the San Bernardino game, as it means a journey to San Francisco for the Los Angeles team should they win.

The game between the Trilbys and Redondos will probably be a hot one, as the visitors are bent on securing the scalp of the visitors, who are weak.

The Redondos are strengthened by a number of new men and promise to give a good account of themselves.

The batting order of the teams is as follows:

Redondo: Positions. Trilbys: Positions.

Bris. short stop. Brown. Murray right field. Walker.

Hutton third base. Marr.

Kosterlitz first base. Nettles.

Barclay second base. Perkins.

White left field. Anderson.

Worrell center field. Alexander.

Weed catcher. Carroll.

Nichol pitcher. Maors.

The game will be called at 2:30 p.m.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To spend the Fourth of July at Coronado Beach and San Diego is offered by the \$3 excursion of the Santa Fe. Tickets are for sale on Friday and Saturday, July 2 and 3, and are good for return for thirty days. There is no equal to Coronado on the Pacific Coast, and the hotel is making cheap rates for the summer.

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LONG BEACH SUNDAY TRAINS
Because it is not ours, but we can offer you some bargains in choice lots that will make your mouth water. Beaudry Estate, room 17, 217 New High street.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

239 Broadway. Tel. 904 Main.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,

Wash Waists

Lawn, Percale, Dimity, Sateen, Lappets, Grass Cloth, Grenadine, Mull, Organdie, Zephyrs, etc.

Fresh arrivals, at the lowest Eastern prices, compel a revision on present stock, and offer

Values Below the Cost of Material.

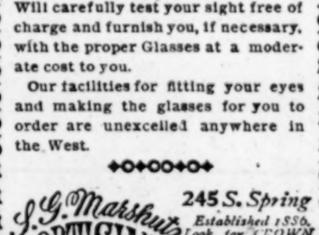
Ladies' Fine Lawn Shirt Waists, well made, removable collars, 50c; Reduced to	25c
Ladies' Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists, removable collars of same, 75c; Reduced to	50c
Ladies' Fancy Figured English Percale Waists, finely finished, hand-made, \$1; Reduced to	75c
Ladies' Percale, Lawn and Dimity Waists, white detachable collars, \$1.50, \$1.25; Reduced to	\$1.00
Ladies' French Lawn and Fancy Grenadine Shirt Waists, detached collars, \$1.75; Reduced to	\$1.50
Ladies' Black Lace Stripe Mull and Black Sateen Waists, latest, \$1.75; Reduced to	\$1.50
Ladies' White Mull Shirt Waists, white detached collars and cuffs, tuck front, \$2.50; Reduced to	\$2.00
Ladies' Fancy French Dimity and Scotch Zephyr Waists, soft cuffs, etc., \$2.75; Reduced to	\$2.25
Ladies' White French Organdie Shirt Waists, soft collar and cuffs of same, \$3; Reduced to	\$2.50
Ladies' Black Lappet Cloth Shirt Waists, white detached collars, soft cuffs, \$3; Reduced to	\$2.00

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Just right to learn on. In good condition and will allow you all you pay for them on a new piano any time. Two years old.
One Steinway Bros. at \$100.
One Steinway Bros. at \$90.
One Knabe piano at \$85.
One Odeon piano at \$80.
One and several others.

This is a snap for bargains.

Southern California Music Co., 216-218 W. 3d St., Bradbury Bldg.



Never Put off Eye Troubles

Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh Underwear for Men, at

DESMOND'S 141 South Spring Street.

Bryson Block.

SALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail Drugists.

220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

SOOTHE AND SOFTEN YOUR SKIN

By using Olive Skin Antiseptic Soap. You will find this Soap a very superior article. Price 15c. Write for illustrated catalogue.

NEWMARK BROS., Manuf'rs, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ramona Flavoring Extracts

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

NEWARK BROS., Manuf'rs, Los Angeles, Cal.

TRUE. STRONG. PURE.

A HOME PRODUCT, AND A WORTHY ONE.

RAMONA FLAVORING EXTRACTS

NEWARK BROS., Manuf'rs, Los Angeles, Cal.

Gas Ranges

An immense stock of these necessities to select from.

Our prices will interest scores of housewives.

A Good Serviceable Gas Range

Fully guaranteed, four burners, top 33x21 inches, oven 14x13 1/2 inches (like cut)

For \$14.00

Los Angeles Lighting Company,

457 S. Broadway.

Bartlett's Music House, Everything in Music.

233 S. Spring St. Established 1875. Sole Agency

MANUFACTURERS' CASH OUTLET SALE

For This Week Surpassing in Bargain Chances Any Sale Ever Attempted in California

Men's Suits

No Store in the Country ever Sold as Cheaply as We Do

At \$5.84 We have a big surprise—Several lines of the latest styles of solid Cassimere Suits in broken checks, all wool, substantially trimmed, made by the manufacturer to sell at \$10, but he was pressed for money and sold them to us at a sacrifice, and we will sell them at..... **\$5.84**



At \$7.98 Several hundred Suits in different shades, made of fancy Worsted Cheviots in the very latest '97 colors, all wool, made with silk trimmings, in checks and stripes. You would consider them a bargain at \$12.50 and \$15 at other stores, but the Big Store sells them at..... **\$7.98**

At \$9.98 If you want to spend that much money, we would advise you to come right straight to us. We are offering at this price several lines of Suits made by the celebrated Stein-Bloch Company, who are known to be the highest-grade Suit makers. This line consists of a very handsome assortment of patterns in the new checks, are handsomely trimmed and fit to perfection. No such suits are retailed in any other establishment on the Pacific Coast for less than **\$9.98**. \$15. Our price for this sale..

At \$10.98 Our best of the finest have been selected. There are among them suits which are worth a twenty-dollar gold piece. They are up to date in pattern, shade and cut. They are of the celebrated make of the Stein-Bloch Co., material the very finest, and will go at this sale at..... **\$10.98**

Men's Hats

Our Hat Store is Overflowing With Bargains.
The Backward Season Has Made Us Desperate

Men's Soft Finish Canton
Braid Straw Hats, stand-
ard style. Cut to..... **17c**



Men's Fancy Shansi Braid
Straw Hats, in both soft roll
and stiff flat brim; latest styles;
worth 75c. Sale Price..... **45c**

Men's Extra Light - Weight
French Chip Hats, correct up-
to-date styles; worth \$1.50. Sale Price..... **75c**

Men's Imported French Palms,
special fancy grades;
worth \$1.50. Sale Price..... **\$1.00**

Men's Fancy Grade Imported French Palms; worth \$2.50. Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

Men's Fedora Hats, high grade, up-to-date, pearl colored, with black silk bands; the popular dress hat of the season; regular price \$2.00. Sale Price..... **\$1.10**

Men's Genuine Spike Braid Straw Hats, flat brim, yacht style; worth 65c. Sale Price..... **29c**

Men's Shoes



Men's full stock Calf Congress, also lace shoes, new coin toes, in all sizes; regular price, \$2.50. Special price for this sale, pair..... **\$1.91**

Men's hand-sewed Welt, Lace or Congress, latest pointed toes, also medium and square toes; good value at \$3.00. Price, this great sale..... **\$1.98**

Men's fine Russia Calf Shoes, in the late shades of oxblood and chocolate, latest round toes; regular price, the world over,

..... **\$3.33**

Men's Vici Kid Lace Shoes, \$4.00 quality, extreme needle toes, beautifully-finished shoe, all sizes and widths. Marked for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$3.09**

Men's Russia Calf Lace Shoes, in oxblood and chocolate, new pointed toes, all sizes and widths, regular \$4 quality. Marked for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$2.98**

Men's strong every day Shoes, made to sell at \$2 a pair. Marked down for this great sale to, a pair..... **\$1.28**

Purchasing Offices

—OF—

Jacoby Brothers.....

New York City

Numbers 707-709 Broadway

Boston, Mass.

Number 1 Lincoln Street

Jacoby Bros.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Young's New York Hats
Noxall Shirts
Robert Wicks Co., Men's Suits
Puckwick System Suits

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Johnson & Murphy's Men's Shoes
Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes
Carhart Union Made-Work Clothes
A. Shuman & Co.'s Boys Suits

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Paragon Pants
Duchess Pants
Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Pants
And all the Best Makers

The Big Store

Thirty-nine Thousand Square Feet of Floor Space. The Largest Clothing and Shoe House on the Coast, and Still Growing . . .

(Second floor, take elevator) is replete with all that is new and nobby in foreign and domestic fabrics. We carry the largest, and we think the best assortments of goods in town, and make to order suits and pants for the best dressed men of this section. Our prices are beyond question the lowest that can be made on high-class work and materials.

Suits \$20.00 to \$50.00—Pants \$6.00 to \$10.00

Sweaters

720 Wool Sweaters in blue and black; sold regularly at \$1.50. Marked for this great sale at

84c



Pajamas

24 dozen Madras Cloth and Oxford Pajamas; worth \$1.50 each. Marked for this great sale to

98c



Boys' Knee Pants Suits

Several Hundred Boys' Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, all-wool cheviot, substantially made and will give great deal of wear; regular \$2.75 value. At..... **\$1.95**

Several Hundred Pairs of Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, made of high-grade cheviots, all-wool, good vacation suits; we could sell them easily at \$4.50, but for this sale we make the price..... **\$2.95**

The Big Store's Sale Prices for Boys' Long Pants Suits

Several Lines of Boys' Long Pant Suits, from 13 to 19 years, all-wool material, latest colors and patterns; sold at other stores at \$6.50. Our price for this great sale..... **\$4.95**

Many Styles of Boys' Long Pants Suits, in all-wool material, nobby patterns, very substantially made and trimmed, will give good service and a good bargain at..... **\$5.95**

Several Lines of Boys' Long Pants Suits in all-wool material, a pattern cannot be matched anywhere else for \$10.00. Our price for this great sale..... **\$7.50**

Boys' Knee Pants

Boys' Woolen Knee Pants, made with patent elastic waist band; worth 50c. Sale price..... **36c**

Boys' Knee Pants, neat patterns, all sizes; worth 35c. Sale price..... **23c**

Boys' All-wool Knee Pants, patent elastic waistband; worth 75c. Sale price..... **60c**

Ladies' Straw Hats

Extraordinary offers in Ladies' Walking Hats and Sailors. Our 35, 45 and 65 cent qualities. Marked for this great sale to..... **23c**

Ladies' Walking Hats in Sennett Braids, white, blue or black; worth in our regular stock 75c and \$1.00. Marked for this great sale to, each..... **47c**

Ladies' Sailors in plain white Sennett with silk trimmings; worth 75c. Marked for this great sale to, each..... **34c**

Ladies' Shoes

Extra Specials in Ladies' Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Kid, cloth top, patent tip, Button Shoes..... **98c**

Ladies' Dongola Lace Shoes, flexible sole, patent tip..... **\$1.68**

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, leather tips, all sizes..... **\$1.50**

Ladies' Dongola Lace Shoes, patent tips..... **\$1.33**

Ladies' Extra Fine Dongola Lace Shoes, V-shape, patent leather tips..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes, kid or cloth top, flexible sole..... **\$1.65**

Extra Specials in Ladies' Oxfords

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent tips. Marked for this great sale to..... **48c**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, very durable, patent tips..... **84c**

Ladies' Tan Oxfords, New Coin Toe..... **\$1.26**

Ladies' Oxblood Southern Ties, Flexible Soles..... **\$1.53**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Kid or cloth top, patent leather tips..... **\$1.25**

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords or Southern Ties, full turned soles, handsomely finished, all sizes..... **\$2.50**

We intend giving you a Basket Picnic. We place on sale a broken line of Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords, hand-sewed and hand-turned, round and square toes, some black, some tan, every pair were \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. We make them all a uniform price, 25c and 50c a pair; come and see if we have your number

.....

Selling Agencies

—OF—

Jacoby Brothers.....

Randsburg, Cal.,

Number 63 Rand Street

Pasadena, Cal.,

Number 9 Fair Oaks Avenue

BUSINESS.**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL**OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, June 25, 1897.

TRUST COMPANIES. An opinion has been written by Atty.-Gen. Hancock, at the request of New York State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, holding that a trust company can invest part of its capital in a banking house, to be used as its place of business. The Attorney-General says the language of the banking law empowers trust companies to purchase and hold real property necessary and requisite for the business and purposes of the corporation.

BANK CLEARINGS. The bank clearings of the principal cities of the country continue to show an increase over the corresponding week of 1896, that of the week ended Thursday last amounting to 8.5 per cent., while Los Angeles for that week showed a decrease of 8.1 per cent.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.
LOS ANGELES, June 26, 1897.

The state of the local produce market is about the same as at last report. Quotations are unchanged.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—Local extra roller process, per bbl, \$16.00; medium, \$15.00; eastern, \$15.50; superfine, \$16.50; Graham, \$16.50.

Feedstuffs—Barley, per ton, local, 17.00; short, 19.00; rolled barley, 15.00; rolled oats, per bbl, 1.75; rolled wheat, per ton, 2.00; cracked corn, per ton, 1.10; cornmeal, 1.75; feed meal, 1.15; oilcake, 1.65@1.80.

Butter and Margarine.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, 32-oz. squares, 42¢@44¢; fancy local butter, 16-oz. squares, 22¢@23¢; fancy dairy, per roll, 32¢@35¢; choice dairy, per roll, 27¢@30¢; butter, 18¢@20¢ per lb.

Cottage—Cottage cream, per lb., 6¢; Coast, full cream, \$1.69; Anchors, 10¢; Downey, 10¢; Young America, 11¢; 1/2-hand, 12¢; domestic Swiss, 1.10¢; cream Swiss, 24¢@25¢; Edam, per doz., fancy, 8.00@9.00.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 1.50@1.60.

Beef Cattle—Per cwt., 1.50@1.60.

Lamb—Per head, 1.75@1.85.

Grain and Hay.

Grain—Wheat, 1.50@1.60; barley, 75¢; corn, 1.10; oats, 1.00@1.10.

Hay—Alfalfa, per ton, 6.00@7.00; barley, 7.00¢; wheat, 7.00@8.00; cast, 7.00@8.00.

Straw—Per ton, 3.50@4.00.

Potatoes and Onions.

Onions—Per 100 lbs., 75¢@80¢.

Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., old, 1.00@1.25; new, 40¢@50¢.

Green Fruits.

Lemons—Extra fancy Eureka and Lisbon, 1.50@1.75; regular, 75¢.

Orange Seedlings, 1.50@2.00; St. Michaels, 1.25@1.50.

Plums and Berries.

Plums—Per crate, 1.10@1.25.

Peaches.

Peaches—Per crate, 1.00@1.25.

Figs.

Figs—Per crate, 3.25@3.50.

Currants.

Currants—Per crate, 3.25@3.50.

Apples.

Apples—Per box, 1.50@2.00 for old; new, per box, 1.00@1.25.

Bananas.

Bananas—2.00@2.50.

Cherries.

Cherries—Per box, black, 50¢@60; Royal, 70¢@80.

Strawberries.

Strawberries—Per box, common, 50¢@60; fancy, 50¢@75.

Pineapples.

Pineapples—Per doz., 2.00@2.50.

Raspberries.

Raspberries—Per box, 50¢@60.

Gooseberries.

Gooseberries—25¢@30¢ per lb.

Watermelons.

Watermelons—Per doz., 2.00@2.25.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Per lb., 50¢.

Beans.

Beans—String, per lb., 25¢@30¢.

Cabbage.

Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 50¢@60.

Carrots.

Carrots—Per lbs., 70¢.

Chili.

Chili—Per lb., dry, per string, 30¢@30.

Onions.

Onions—Per box, 1.00@1.25.

Parsnips.

Parsnips—Per lb., 50¢@60.

Potatoes.

Potatoes—Per box, 25¢@30¢ per box.

Turnips.

Turnips—Per 100 lbs., 90¢.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes—Per box, 60¢@75.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—As they run, 11; kip, 8; calf, 16; bulls, 6.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef.

Beef—Prime, 64¢@65¢.

Steaks.

Steaks—prime, 40¢@45¢; lamb, 6¢; dressed hogs—6¢.

Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs—Per doz., 11¢@12¢.

Poultry.

Poultry—Hens, 3.50@4.00; young fowl, 2.00@2.50; old roosters, 3.00@3.50; broilers, 1.50@2.00; ducks, 4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 12@14 per lb.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Comb, 9.00@11; strained, 40¢.

Beeswax.

Beeswax—Per lb., 18¢@20¢.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Today's stock market showed a subsidence of the apprehension caused yesterday by the volume of the gold shipments for the day and week, and turned again to the bull side with greater animation and confidence than ever. The market sold off some extent in the first hour of trading, but the remainder of the day and on the reported opinions that the coming week would witness the shipment of an even larger amount of gold. The theorists in favor of a necessary reaction in the market were at work on the bull and bear sides, but the market sold off again, and the price of gold fell to 1.00@1.02. It was evident that the market had made up its mind to go down, and the downward course of prices was a slight fraction below last night's close in many stocks. The market was characterized by great animation and by heavy dealing, the trading volume of the market was large, though under some apparent restraint. Selling for account of a large inside interest is generally attributed to the brokers who have the power to do so, and it is this which brought about the reaction, which they confidently maintain is long overdue in the market and must come ultimately. The St. Paul statement for May showing an increase in gross earnings of 7.7% and net of 11.1% did not bring the market to a standstill, the downward course of prices was a slight fraction below last night's close in many stocks. The market was characterized by great animation and by heavy dealing, the trading volume of the market was large, though under some apparent restraint. Selling for account of a large inside interest is generally attributed to the brokers who have the power to do so, and it is this which brought about the reaction, which they confidently maintain is long overdue in the market and must come ultimately. 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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN NEWS



PASADENA.

PROPERTY-OWNERS OPPOSED TO THE NEW SEWER.

A largely-attended meeting enters a formal protest against the proposed improvement—Sacred Concert—Notes and Personalities.

PASADENA. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] About seventy-five owners of property in the eastern part of the city met this evening at the office of the Lake Vineyard Water Company to take action concerning the proposed sewer system for the east side. A strong feeling of opposition to the improvement was developed and a resolution voicing this sentiment was unanimously adopted. Steps were taken to present a formal protest to the Council.

The meeting was called to order by C. C. Brown, E. Canfield acting as secretary. Mr. Brown stated the object of the meeting and declared his opinion that if a new outlet sewer should be built for the east side it should be paid for by all the taxpayers of the city.

City Engineer Clapp, in answer to inquiries, gave the outlines of the proposed sewer district and said that the east side could not be sewered without the fourteen-inch intercepting sewer. He estimated that the cost to the property-owners in the district would not exceed 37 cents per front foot on streets where lateral sewers are built. To property-owners whose property does not front on a sewer, the cost of the sewer would not exceed 4 cents per front foot.

C. C. Brown stated that he estimated that not more than one lot in twenty-two in the district was improved with buildings, and that the burden would be laid fairly upon owners who do not now have a sewer.

Prof. M. M. Parker urged the necessity of full and careful consideration before taking any action, but said that to many people the burden of the improvement would be very heavy, and would mean practical confiscation of their property.

C. M. Parker followed with an emphatic protest against the sewer. He said that east side property-owners had borne very heavy burdens for many years, and that they were entitled to a breathing spell for at least three years. City and county taxes are already very heavy. He declared that the project was "a scheme of two or three men to fasten upon the people."

The alleged sanitary benefits of the sewer system were commented upon by several of those present, the opinion being general that no real benefits would result.

Prof. Parker said that the Council, in adopting the resolution of intention to construct the sewer, was acting under the Vrooman Act, and its decision was final. A majority of the property-owners affected might sign a protest and it would then be considered by the Council.

At liberty to do what it saw fit with the property. The only course therefore would be to prepare the protest at once.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that all action leading to the construction of sewers east of Los Robles avenue should be deferred for the present."

Measures were made and carried regarding the chairman to appoint two committees, one to wait upon the Trustee next Monday and advise them of the action taken by the meeting, and the other to prepare the formal protest required by law, and procure signatures of those who desired them. The committees appointed were as follows:

Remonstrance Committee—Dr. F. Grinnell, G. A. Gibbs, M. M. Parker, Mrs. Drain, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. J. W. McCaldin, C. F. Harris, C. C. Brown, W. R. Stevens.

Advisory Committee—C. H. Rhodes, A. Blumine, Dr. Weir, Capt. A. Wakely, A. Gibbs, W. H. Sohn, Prof. Cole.

UNIVERSALIST CONCERT.

The sacred concert tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at the Universalist Church promises to be of more than usual merit. Miss Lucia M. Forest, a fine harpist, will contribute two harp solos. The programme will include selections from the quartette and vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Jones and Henry B. Klamroth. The concert will begin at 4:30 p.m.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Mrs. Lucinda H. Yocom, late of California street, Pasadena, died suddenly at Middletown, N. Y., on June 25, at the age of 53. The funeral and interment will be at Middletown. Four sons and two daughters survive Mrs. Yocom.

Several hundred dollars worth of property were stolen from the residence of Gen. McBride on Washington street near the Palmetto Hotel. The house, though furnished, has been unoccupied for some time.

An electric car collided with a buggy near Sycamore Grove about 10 o'clock Friday evening. One of the occupants of the buggy was quite seriously injured and the buggy was wrecked.

Mrs. Charles A. Gardner will leave on Tuesday for Chicago, where she will spend the summer with her daughter.

Miss Mimi Martin left this morning for her old home, Hillsdale, Mich., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Mary James returned today from Chicago, where she has been attending Armour Institute.

Prof. Arthur C. Chamberlain of Throop will leave for the East tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hanson have gone to Catalina.

LA CANADA. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The First Congregational Church of La Canada was formally organized a few weeks ago. Rev. Mr. Ford of East Los Angeles, with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Culver of Pasadena, conducted the very impressive service of organization. Rev. Dr. J. C. Fletcher, who has for more than four years preached here with great acceptance to a union congregation, gave his farewell sermon, making way for the new pastor—the first established church minister in the valley.

A beautiful lot has been secured for the church edifice approved by a building committee appointed and the erection of the building begins next week. Mr. Ford has been selected. When built, the church will probably be shared alternate Sundays with the Methodist society who, although not ready yet to build, are quite a strong element among the good people of La Canada.

VENTURA COUNTY. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Ventura Street Railway, extending from the Southern Pacific Railroad station to the city limits on the avenue, has long been regarded as a choice property, since factories are locating here, and the population is increasing. It is reported that the road was sold this week to a Mr. Lloyd, who resides on the Simi. The road is one and one-quarter miles long. It belonged to the Chaffee estate, and cost the late Mr. Chaffee, Sr., \$100,000 ten years ago. Negotiations for its purchase by various parties have for some time been in progress. The beach here never looked more attractive. Bathing is being greatly increased.

MUSIC AND DANCING AT SAN PEDRO. In the new pavilion, Sunday, all day, and free to all. Best of boating, yachting, sailing and bathing. Southern Pacific trains leave Arcadia Depot 8:15, 9, 10:05 a.m., 1:40 p.m. Returning, last train leaves San Pedro 6:40 p.m. Only direct line to San Pedro. Only line to the outer harbor. Round trip 50 cents.

LONG BEACH.

Movement for a New Library Building Started.

LONG BEACH, June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Trades' Carnival, given at the fairnade on Thursday night, proved a great success. The entire carnival was given on a brilliant scale, and was well appreciated by the large audience in attendance.

The carpenter work on the new Presbyterian Church has all been completed, and the church is all ready for occupancy except the pews, which are expected from the East at an early date. The auditorium is one of the handsomest small churches in Southern California.

The Rev. Mrs. M. M. Brown, has resigned the pastorate of the Friends Church, over which she presided for the past three years. Another pastor will probably be selected.

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PASADENA BREVITIES.

An additional attraction for the sports on July 5 will be a race by the Mongolian race, in which pistol will chase pistol around the 88-foot course. Several Chinamen have entered, and others are still to come.

In Los Angeles, it appears to cost a celestial \$20 to hit the target, according to the police reports, while here it does not cost anything unless he pleads guilty, when he is fined \$5.

A practice game of baseball Friday between two teams, the Lights and the Heavies of the Athletic Club, was won by the latter, the score standing 20 to 14. The playing was fair only.

The recent meeting of the High School Alumni Association and the class of '97 was held at the Stewart Auditorium, and the meeting was fair only.

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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. BURNING BARN CALLS OUT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS FAILURE for a Small Sum. Nobody to Blame in Two Accidents and a Shooting Scrape.

Athlete and Other Items.

SAN BERNARDINO. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The alarm of fire at 10:30 o'clock Friday night called attention to a brilliant illumination that betokened a large conflagration, but on reaching the scene on E street near First, it was found to be a small barn with considerable hay in it. It was entirely consumed with its contents in a very few moments. The barn had been used for the keeping of a horse and span of horses, but these were away at the time. Charles Olds kept in the barn, but was upstairs, and whether he left a lamp burning, or whether the fire was set by a ten-year-old son of the owner, is the problem.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

With the establishment of the San Joaquin Timetables of the Southern Pacific, the residents of Los Angeles and San Diego, the residents of this city are given one more train for the north than they have heretofore had on Sundays. The train that brings the Times to San Diego Sunday mornings is a special, paid for by The Times, and is the most comfortable train in the state.

The Santa Paula-Sentinel is the name of a new weekly paper that was issued at the above-named place today.

SANTA ANA HIGH SCHOOL COMMEMENCEMENT.

PUBLICATION of a Class Paper Makes Trouble for the Boys and Deprives Them of Diplomas—Brevities and News Notes.

SANTA ANA. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] Ninety-seven held its last exercises Friday night and seventeen young ladies and ten young men received the diplomas which mark the close of their High School course.

The commencement exercises were held in the Grand Opera House, and were attended by a large audience.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF.

SAN DIEGO. June 26.—[Associated Press.] Charles Hardy, a market man and a former friend of Chief of Police James Russell, today filed a complaint with the Mayor against the removal of the Chief from office.

Word has been received from H. G. Hayes, secretary of the committees representing the Los Angeles and Pasadena posts, to the effect that their full organization will attend the soldierly gathering on July 5.

The members of the library building are being actively agitated, and promises success. A new building for this purpose is greatly needed, as the present building is wholly inadequate.

SACRAMENTO. June 26.—[Regular Correspondence.] The meeting of the Friends Church, over which she presided for the past three years. Another pastor will probably be selected.

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American Exposition.

A
MONEY-SAVING
...INDEPENDENCE...
CELEBRATION.

Almost every item quoted today is not only of American production, but is quoted far below regular price. Read carefully.

American Made Silks.
A most special price reduction on all our American made Silks. Fabrics that compare in style and texture with the foreign-made.

The 67c Yard.

American Black Dress Goods.
These goods compare favorably with the best imported stuffs. Our assortment includes the very cream of the market at American low prices.

Black Henrietta, Black Bunting and Blue Black Serge that regularly sell for 30c yard; 15c

Black Brillantine of fine luster, for bathing suits, 28 inches wide and regular 90c quality; American Sale Price..... 25c

Black Wool Grenadine in small figures and scroll patterns, regular 90c quality; American Sale Price..... 29c

Black All wool Novelties, Serges, in elegant patterns and colors, regular 90c quality; American Sale Price..... 39c

American Colored Dress Goods.
In fact the weavings of color in Dress Stuffs made by American labor surpass many of the foreign creations. Novelty Checks and two toned Bourette Novelties that regularly bring 25c and 35c a yard; 12c American Sale Price only..... 12c

Isotropic Crepons in Changeable effects, 35 inches wide, all wool, worth 40c yards; American Sale Price only..... 19c

All wool Chalisés of best grade in large and small patterns, light and dark grounds; kinds that regularly bring 50c and 60c; American Sale Price only..... 25c

American Made Linings.
Our exports in linings more than equal our imports. That proves that they beat the world for quality.

10c 36 inch Black Rustle Percaline..... 15c

10c 36 inch Cotton Screen Skirt Lining..... 15c

10c 36 inch Black Brillantine Interlining..... 15c

12c French Linen Skirt Facing..... 15c

12c Imitation Hair Cloth..... 15c

American Made Notions.
These little necessities for dressmaking and other purposes are made on American soil. Our stocks are most complete.

Corticelli Dress Braids, piece..... 1c

Corticelli Satin Silk, small..... 1c

American Pins, paper..... 1c

Best Dress Shields, pair..... 1c

Covered Dress Steel, dozen..... 1c

10c 36 inch Organza, Dotted Swiss, new ideas; American Sale Price..... 1c

Invisible Hair Pins, paper..... 1c

Best Whalebone Casing, piece..... 1c

0.5c Darning Cotton, ball..... 1c

10c Small Billings, piece..... 1c

Fancy Dress Buttons, card..... 1c

American Made Shoes.
American Shoes are good enough for us. They are good enough for anybody. They are sold the world over. We sell them for less than any store in town.

Ladies' Tan Vici Kid Oxfords, made with cloth tops and hand turned soles, opera toes; this is a line we have always sold for \$4; American Sale Price.... \$2.50

Ladies' Vici Kid Button and Lace Shoes, made with leather tips, lace toes, iron military heels; all sizes and widths; American Sale Price.... \$2.95

Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Southern Heel cloth tops, turned soles, patent tip, French lace; \$5 making; American Sale Price..... \$2.45

Misses' Tan Russian Calf and Vici Kid Lace and Button Shoes, new coin toe, flexible sole; sizes 11 to 2, \$2.50 kinds; for \$1.64

American Knit Underwear.
The great Knitting Mills of our country furnish the world at prices no other nation can compete with.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests in Ecru only, regular 18c grade, for 9c

Ladies' fine Swiss ribbed Vests in white and ecru, regular 30c values; for 19c

Ladies' fine Jersey ribbed Vests, shaped, high neck and long sleeves, regular 30c grade, for 19c

American Made Underskins.
We excel in the making of these, and can quote prices such as can't be matched in town.

Fine Cambria Corset Covers, trimmed with very fine Nainsook embroidery, 30c values; for 25c

Fine Muslin Umbrella Drawers, ample width and full; 40c values; for 25c

Muslin Skirts with tucked ruffle or embroidered ruffle, regular 30c values; for 50c

American Made Hosiery.
Our colonial dames could not have knitted better Hose than ours. These cost perhaps a quarter what theirs did.

Boys' & Girls' French Ribbed Cotton Stockings, fast black, double heels, toes, soles and knees; 12c values at 8c

Ladies' Fair Black Seamless Hosiery, good quality for 3c; Monday at 10c

American Made Corsets.
The style of American women is due to American corsets. Low-priced corsets.

Ladies' Fine Drilling Corsets, well boned and superb fabric, fair green steel corsets, 12c; 18c grade, at 39c

Black Sateen Corsets, made by one of the best makers, long waist and splendid quality; Special at 45c

SUIT AND WAIST DEPT.

The store will be beautifully decorated in the national colors. Thousands of yards of bunting and flags will be used.

American Made Watches.
A few years ago the idea of making a guaranteed Watch to sell for \$1 would have been scoffed at as preposterous; but American energy and inventiveness have more than accomplished this end. We now offer these two great models:

"The Yankee" Watch in two styles of dial, analogue and the most compact movement made, four turns winds it for thirty-three hours, a good time-keeper and cost \$12 a dozen wholesale; as an example of the work we offer these during the American Sale for..... 59c

"The Climax" Watch has several improvements over "The Yankee"; it cannot be approached by anything at the price, in existence; two finishes, solid gilt and nickel; heavy crystal stem wind and set; on sale during American Week marked..... 69c

4th of July Goods.
Necessaries for the "day we celebrate" can be had here for less money than any place in town and at smaller prices.

10 sizes of printed American Flags, mounted on sticks, ranging in size from 2x3 inches to 14x22 inches at prices per doz ranging from 3c to 50c

7 sizes printed American Flags, mounted on sticks, ranging in size from 18x27 inches to 40x72 inches, at prices each ranging from 5c to 45c

American Flags made of all wool bunting, strong canvas heading, mounted on sticks with number stars, and sewed both sides, except in small stars, 2 ft x 3 ft Wool American Flags..... 1c

3 ft x 5 ft Wool American Flags..... 25c

5 ft x 10 ft Wool American Flags..... 45c

15 ft x 30 ft Wool American Flags..... 65c

Everything in the way of Fire Works at small boy prices.

Kid Firecracker Mortar, up-to-date novelty..... 10c

Horn Powder Mortar, Cannon, absolutely safe and very attractive..... 25c

The Hotchkiss Gun, breach loading cracker cannon, 11 inches long..... 50c

9 ft x 12 ft Cannon Carriage, gun carriage..... 50c

Flying Artillery, horses and driver, cannon can be detached and fired..... 15c

7 ft x 10 ft Cannon Carriage, gun carriage..... 30c

Mammot Cap Exploder, up-to-date cane..... 10c

Star Brand Torpedoes, package..... 10c

Cannon Torpedoes, extra loud report..... 10c

Yellow Star Shells, 12 boxes..... 10c

Paper Caps, 12 boxes..... 5c

Large assortment Pistols and Guns..... 5c

American Men's and Boys' Furnishings.
Our most complete stocks of Furnishings include everything from the ground up. The American Sale offers splendid values.

Men's Summer Weight Woolen Underwear in natural gray or camel's hair, flat seam..... \$1.10

Men's Derby Ribbed, flounce lined Underwear, Jersey Ribbed, neck..... 48c

Boys' Jersey Ribbed Babriggan Underwear, combed Maco yarn, natural color..... 25c

Men's high grade pure silk Neckwear, loose flowing ends, new effects and colorings..... 31c

American Made Embroideries.
While some foreign kinds surpass our making, they cost more in proportion. Our lines include all kinds American made and imported.

2 1/2 inch Cambria Embroideries in open patterns and excellent wash edges; American Sale Price..... 5c

10 pieces New Cambria Embroidery, 2 to 3 inches wide, and Irish point patterns; American Sale Price..... 7 1/2c

Linen Batiste Insertions, embroidered in white and serpentine effect, 2 inches wide, worth 25c yard; American Sale Price..... 10c

American Made Laces.
So far as wearing and general appearance go, these are all right. The prices are half what foreign kinds cost that are no better.

American Torchon, narrow width, wonderful web, 100% American Sale Price..... 4c

Wash Laces in insertion effects, 2 to 3 inches wide, open-work patterns, pretty designs for trimming, regular 9c qualities; American Sale price per yard..... 9c

American Fans.
White, blue or pink Fans, neatly decorated in painted patterns, new empire designs; Our American Sale Price, each..... 15c

American Ribbons.
Ladies' Fancy Ribbons for dress, neck and hat wear, in assorted flowered and striped designs, 3 to 5 inches wide; American Sale Price, per yard..... 18c

American Art Goods.
All shades Zephyr Wool lap..... 4c

Germantown Yarn, skein..... 12 1/2c

Spanish Yarn, skein..... 10c

Gentleman's Yarn, skein..... 10c

Scandanavian Wool, skein..... 10c

Fairy Yarn, skein..... 10c

Persian Lamb Wool, skein..... 10c

Elderdown Wool, ball..... 10c

American Made Millinery.
Our entire lines at greatly reduced prices during this sale.

5c Bunches of Violets..... 5c

5c Bunches of Wild Flowers..... 5c

5c Calumine Sprays..... 5c

5c Large bunches Wild Roses..... 5c

5c Ladies' Fancy Dress Shapes..... 5c

5c Ladies' Fancy Dress Shapes..... 5c

American Toilet Articles.
Special Inducements for this week:

5c Cake Wool Soap..... 5c

Kirk's Ice Box, Toilet Soap..... 5c

5c Large toilet soap, lanolin soap..... 5c

5c Strong's Arctica Tooth Soap..... 5c

American Made Bedding.
We lead the world in Blanket making. The California product is the greatest. Note these prices:

11 ft x 18 ft Blanket, grayish olive color border, good weight, nicely made, and \$2 25 value; American Sale Price, per pair..... \$1.25

Outing Pillow, weight 3 pounds, good feathers, good ticking, odorless and worth \$1 each; American Sale Price, only..... 63c

Hammock Cushions, oblong shape, box end, Sateen covered, corded, corded edge, worth \$2 each; American Sale price only..... \$1.00

A. Hamburger & Sons.

THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE

CUTLERY

NOTIONS

SODA FOUNTAIN

DRAPERIES

BEDDING

CROCKERY

SILVER